

ROCKAWAY BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

103 EAST MAIN STREET
ROCKAWAY, NJ 07866
Tel: 973-625-8601
Fax: 973-625-7355

MARK SCHWARZ
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

May 11, 2017

Dear Rockaway Borough Community,

In keeping with our ongoing commitment to student and staff health, we recently conducted water testing at Lincoln School and Thomas Jefferson School to ensure that our drinking and cooking water is free of contaminants. Initial testing has indicated that some of our lesser used water sources **may** have elevated levels of lead. **Please note that the water sources from which water is most often consumed by staff and students (i.e., water fountains, kitchen sinks) have tested at safe levels.** Follow up testing will inform future action regarding long-term remedial measures.

To ensure immediate safety, in accordance with the Department of Education regulations, both schools have implemented immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign has been posted.

The following results are being provided to the public for the purpose of transparency. If you have any concerns regarding the safety of our water, please feel free to contact my office at the number above. In the meantime, please know that we will be conducting follow-up testing and taking any necessary remedial action in the near future.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Rockaway Borough. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 114 samples taken, all but 49 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Rockaway Borough has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
B-7-S	35.4	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
B-4-1-S	15.8	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"

CR110-1-S	36.6	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
CR110-DW	19.3	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Principal's Office-S	46.1	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Boy's Rm-1-S	19.1	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Girl's Rm-4-S	19.5	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Girl's Rm-5-S	17.9	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Boy's Rm-5-S	91.6	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-Principals Office 1	27.6	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-Prep Rm	485	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-Home EC Lab 1	20.7	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-Home EC Lab 3	65.2	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-Prep Rm-2	26.6	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-Science Rm 2	16	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-Science Rm 5	18.2	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-Science Rm 7	16.1	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S- Girls Locker Rm	16.7	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-Boys Locker Rm	15.5	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-Art Rm 1	24.5	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-DW-Hall o/s Music Rm	17.5	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-Kitchen 1	25.8	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-Kitchen 2	34.3	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-2FL-S-CR 101	16.6	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-DW-CR 101	38.1	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1 FL-S-CR 102	23.9	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-Library	32	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"

RJMS-1FL-DW-Library	37	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-Girls Rm 1	26.6	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-CR 105	63	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-DW-CR 105	143	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-CR 117	86.6	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-CR-106	396	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-DW-CR-106	158	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-CR 116	25.5	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-DW-CR 116	30.8	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-CR 107	81.1	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-DW-CR 107	47.4	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-CR 108	96.5	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-DW-CR 108	89.5	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-CR 115	36.8	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-CR 114	51.3	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-CR 109	107	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1-FL-S-CR 113	175	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-CR 110	86.9	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-DW-CR 110	57.9	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-DW-CR 112	171	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-CR 112	97.5	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
RJMS-1FL-S-CR 111	42.6	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure

to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

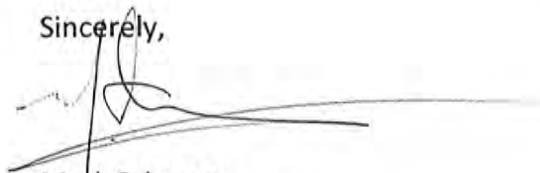
A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.rockboro.org.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

For more information about water quality in our schools, you may contact me at (973) 625-8601.

Sincerely,



Mark Schwarz
Superintendent of Schools



LESTER C. NOECKER SCHOOL

ROSELAND SCHOOL DISTRICT

March 29, 2017

Dear Parents and Staff,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Roseland School District tested our school's drinking water.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Roseland School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a lead result greater than the action level of 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet, unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes, and posting a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for the Lester C. Noecker Elementary School. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 41 samples taken, all but 3 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Roseland School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Over our April Spring Break, we will be working on solutions to maintain a reduced lead level in these areas and conduct follow up testing. Only after appropriate remedial measures have been completed and follow up testing completed, will the locations be placed back into service.

Lester C. Noecker Elementary School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 103 Bubbler with Sink RVS-SO-06	34.4	Currently: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disconnected Bubbler, Additional Water Fountains located in Hallway.• Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY". Remediation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Replacement of fixtures, piping, and adding filters; retest prior to usage
Room 113 Bubbler with Sink FVS-FB-02	194	Currently: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disconnected Bubbler, Additional Water Fountains located in Hallway.• Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY". Remediation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Replacement of fixtures, piping, and adding filters; retest prior to usage
Room 370 Bubbler with Sink FVS-FB-02	693	Currently: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disconnected Bubbler, Additional Water Fountains located in Hallway.• Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY". Remediation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Replacement of fixtures, piping, and adding filters; retest prior to usage

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However,

even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

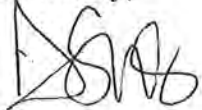
For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our Board Office for inspection by the public, including students, school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 AM and 4:00 PM. The results are also available on our website at www.roselandnjboe.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, please contact Thomas August, Buildings & Grounds Supervisor at 973-226-1296 ext. 319.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at our school facilities or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,



Deanne Somers
Superintendent



Jason Bohm
Business Administrator

*Roselle Park Public Schools
510 Chestnut Street
Roselle Park, New Jersey 07204*

"A High Performing District"

Pedro Garrido
Superintendent of Schools
(908) 245-1197
FAX (908) 245-1226

Susan M. Guercio
School Business Administrator/
Board Secretary
(908) 245-2103

May 10, 2016

Clarification Statement from the Board and District Administration Regarding Lead Testing in District

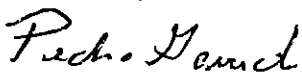
On or about March 10, 2016, due to national news coverage regarding school districts and lead counts in drinking water, as well as an inquiry received by the Superintendent of Schools from a District parent, District Administration started the process of receiving bids for the purpose of hiring a company to test the current status of the District's water.

After completing the bid review for a test of the District's current water, the District contracted with Garden State Laboratories on or about April 6, 2016, and Garden State Laboratories began the process of testing all District water sources on April 12, 2016.

On the afternoon of April 26, 2016, the District received the water report previously contracted for on or about April 6, 2016. Of the 81 water sources throughout the District, two produced test results where the lead level was considered unacceptable. The two sources identified by the report were the High School Library Kitchen Sink and the water source above the main stove in the High School Kitchen. As a result of those findings, the District immediately called for those two water sources to be capped and removed. The capping and removal occurred on the same day the report was received – April 26, 2016.

Please be advised that a copy of the recent lead test of all District water sources is presently on file in the District's Business Office. These test results can also be found posted on the district website. The district will continue to monitor our water in the future in accordance with the State Board of Education newly adopted regulations.

Sincerely,



Pedro Garrido
Superintendent of Schools



Susan Guercio
School Business Administrator

"Where Children Come First"

April 18, 2017

Rumson Board of Education
60 Forrest Avenue
Rumson, NJ 07760

RE: Deane Porter School and Forrestdale School

Dear Rumson School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Rumson Board of Education tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Rumson School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Rumson School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 51 samples taken, all but five (5) tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Rumson School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Forrestdale School		
Rm 309 bubbler ID # 05-FS-DW	21.7	Disconnected outlet
Rm 203 bubbler ID# 21-FS-DW	16	Disconnected outlet
Supervisor's Office Rm 102 sink ID# 30-FS-S	20	Disconnected outlet Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Guidance Office Rm 401 A sink	20	Disconnected outlet Posted signage "DO NOT

ID# 30-FS-S		DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”
Rm 300 bubbler ID# 45-FS-DW	20	Disconnected outlet
Deane Porter School		
CST Office Rm 309 sink ID# 11-DP-S	22	Disconnected outlet Posted signage “DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”
Guidance Office Rm 307 sink ID# 14-DP-S	28	Disconnected outlet Posted signage “DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”
301 Hall bubbler ID# 15-DP-DW	21	Disconnected outlet

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person’s total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the

age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at <http://rumsonschool.org>. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Debra Allen, SBA at the Rumson Board of Education office, (732)842-0354.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

John E. Bormann, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

Saddle River Board of Education

Wandell School

97 East Allendale Road, Saddle River, New Jersey 07458
Tel (201) 236-3923 Fax (201) 327-0704

Louis DeLisio
Interim Superintendent / Principal

Donna M. Logan
Business Administrator /
Board Secretary

February 24, 2017

Dear Saddle River Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Saddle River School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Wandell School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Saddle River School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 21 samples taken, all but 7 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Wandell School has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 10N ID # WS-1-10N-DW-P	27.5	Fountain covered with plastic. Posted signage "Out of Service". Alternate water sources are available.

Room 3E ID # WS-1-3E-DW-P	76.3	Fountain covered with plastic. Posted signage "Out of Service". Alternate water sources are available.
Room 7E ID # WS-1-7E-DW-P	135	Fountain covered with plastic. Posted signage "Out of Service". Alternate water sources are available.
North Hallway ID # WS-1-HALL NORTH-DW-P	40.2	Fountain covered with plastic. Posted signage "Out of Service". Alternate water sources are available.
Hallway outside of Kindergarten Room 6W ID# WS-1-HALL6W-DW1-P	26.7	Fountain covered with plastic. Posted signage "Out of Service". Alternate water sources are available.
Hallway outside of Kindergarten Room 6W ID# WS-1-HALL6W-DW2-P	23.8	Fountain covered with plastic. Posted signage "Out of Service". Alternate water sources are available.
Main Hallway ID # WS-1-MAIN HALL-DW2-P	37.4	Fountain covered with plastic. Posted signage "Out of Service". Alternate water sources are available.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

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content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.wandellschool.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Donna Logan at the business office, 201-327-0727.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,



Louis DeLisio
Interim Superintendent/Principal

LD/dl

Secaucus Public School District
20 Centre Avenue
Secaucus, New Jersey 07094

Sent via e-mail: Leadtesting@doe.state.nj.us

To whom it may concern:

On April 19, 2017 the Secaucus Public School District conducted lead in drinking water sampling. The lead in drinking water sampling was conducted in accordance with the New Jersey Schools Lead in Drinking Water Regulations; N.J.A.C. 6A:26-1.2;12.4 and the USEPA "3 T's for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools". A total of 91 drinking water samples were analyzed from all drinking water outlets to which a student or staff member has or may have access to.

Of the 91 samples analyzed, all but 11 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). In compliance with N.J.A.C. 6A:26-1.2;12.4 twenty four hour notification requirements to the Department of Education the table below identifies the water outlets that tested above the 15 ppb for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary immediate remedial action Secaucus Public School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Facility	Sampling ID	Initial Result in µg/l (ppb)	Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Huber	HUB-WF-20	105	27.1	Immediately taken out of service
Huber	HUB-WF-15	28.6	4.76	Immediately taken out of service
Huber	HUB-WF-19	17	2.89	Immediately taken out of service
Huber	HUB-WF-21	18.2	11.8	Immediately taken out of service
Huber	HUB-WF-22	103	14.8	Immediately taken out of service
Huber	HUB-WF-23	313	1.82	Immediately taken out of service
Huber	HUB-WF-24	73.9	5.35	Immediately taken out of service
Middle School/High School	SHS-POE	19.5	1.43	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Middle School/High School	SHS-S-11	20.9	4.90	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Middle School/High School	SHS-WF-32	90.5	66.5	Immediately taken out of service
Middle School/High School	SHS-S-33	28.2	3.22	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"

*ND = Non Detectable – Below the detection limit of 0.5 ppb

Superintendent Name (Print): Kenneth J. Knops

Signature: Walter J. Kopp Date: 3 May 2017

April 17, 2017

Dear Somerset Hills School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Somerset Hills School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Somerset Hills School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Somerset Hills School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 126 samples taken, all but two tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action The Somerset Hills School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Bernardsville Middle School Hallway Water Fountain ID#12 100-6	18.6	Disconnected water service, took water fountain out of service. Two other fountains nearby. Scheduled resampling to verify initial test results.
Bernardsville Middle School Nurse's Office ID#15 (NS)	65.1	Took sink out of service. Posted sign stating "DO NOT DRINK- "SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY". Other sinks available in that location. Scheduled resampling to verify initial test results.

Next Steps

By state statute, we are required to retest any results that exceed the limits. If the retest indicates that the levels are in fact above the limit, we will remediate the sources of water until the lead levels are below the acceptable limit.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

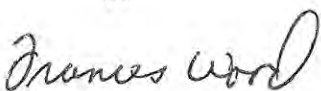
For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.shsd.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Dan McDougal, Facilities Director at The Somerset Hills School District, 908-204-1930, Ext. 1163.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,



Frances Wood, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

South Amboy Board of Education

Board President
Janet Kern

Vice President
Paula Taggart

Superintendent
Jorge E. Diaz

Business Administrator
Peter Frascella

240 John Street
South Amboy, NJ 08879
Phone: (732) 525-2100
Fax: (732) 727-0730

Board Members

John Dragotta
Lynn Kasics
Amy McLaughlin
Raymond Perez
Tyler Simko
Philip Smith
Paula Taggart

May 2, 2017

Re: Lead Sampling in South Amboy School District

Dear South Amboy Public School District Community:

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community, South Amboy School District has been conducting testing of our schools' drinking water for lead.

Why Test School Drinking Water for Lead?

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years old. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage.

To protect public health, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suggests that schools and day care facilities test their drinking water for lead. If lead is found at any water outlet at levels above 15 parts per billion (ppb), EPA recommends taking action to reduce the lead.

Is Our School's Drinking Water Safe?

Yes, our schools' water is safe. South Amboy School District is currently performing testing of our schools' drinking water for lead. We tested 46 outlets at two school facilities and at our administrative offices. Two samples came back with exceedances.

It is important to note that sampling is still ongoing. Follow-up (flush) samples will be taken at each of the outlets, which indicated lead levels above the specified threshold, to assist in identifying the potential source of the lead at these outlets. Until then, we will be isolating these outlets so that they will not be used for drinking water purposes.

Testing indicated lead at levels higher than the 15 ppb threshold at the following outlets:

South Amboy Middle School – 2 exceedances:

- 1) 1st Floor Kitchen in Room 602 Steamer - First Draw Result – 242 ppb
- 2) 1st Floor Teacher's Lounge in Room 325 - First Draw Result – 19.3 ppb

Please be advised that after reviewing the results with the cafeteria staff, we were informed that the steamer has not been used for food service preparation in over two years. The fact that the steamer has not been used may have played a role in the test results.

Confirmatory flush samples will be taken at each of these outlets. If the fixtures are identified to contain lead or lead parts, we will replace the part or plumbing. While we continue with the sampling process, we will ensure that no one uses these outlets until the problem has been fixed.

How Can I Learn More?

You can see a copy of all of our water testing results at the school district's administrative office, which is open Monday to Friday from (8:30 am to 3:30 pm) and on our Web site at (www.sapublicschools.com). For more information about water quality in our schools, please contact at Sheri Kemprowski, Facilities Supervisor at (732) 316-7669 x 3224. For information about water quality and sampling for lead at home, contact your local water supplier or state drinking water agency.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Peter Frascella", is written over the printed name.

Peter Frascella
Business Administrator/Board Secretary

SOUTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP PUBLIC SCHOOLS



Joanne Kerekes
Assistant Superintendent for
Curriculum & Instruction

Gary P. McCartney, Ed. D.
Interim Superintendent of Schools

Thaddeus Thompson
Business Administrator/
Board Secretary

February 28, 2017

Dear Brunswick Acres Elementary School Community,

South Brunswick School District is committed to protecting the health of students, teachers, and staff members. In order to safeguard our community and be compliant with the Department of Education regulations, South Brunswick School District has tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Brunswick Acres Elementary School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15.5 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "NOTICE Non-Potable Water. Not for drinking or cooking use" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

The following instructions give technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we have completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within South Brunswick School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the thirty-nine (39) samples taken, all but one (1) tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15.5 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15.5 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action South Brunswick School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Water fountain in room B207	30.7	Immediately took fixture out of service

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers, and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes, and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning may contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure. Children under the age of 6 are at greater risk. The EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at http://www.sbschools.org/our_schools/water_results.php. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Thaddeus Thompson at the Business Office, 732-297-7800.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,
Dr. Gary P. McCartney
Superintendent of Schools

SOUTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP PUBLIC SCHOOLS



Joanne Kerekes
Assistant Superintendent for
Curriculum & Instruction

Gary P. McCartney, Ed. D.
Interim Superintendent of Schools

Thaddeus Thompson
Business Administrator/
Board Secretary

February 28, 2017

Dear Constable Elementary School Community,

South Brunswick School District is committed to protecting the health of students, teachers, and staff members. In order to safeguard our community and be compliant with the Department of Education regulations, South Brunswick School District has tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Constable Elementary School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15.5 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "NOTICE Non-Potable Water. Not for drinking or cooking use" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

The following instructions give technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we have completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within South Brunswick School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the forty six (46) samples taken, **all but three (2) tested** below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15.5 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15.5 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action South Brunswick School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Kitchen. Right Sprayer Hose.	41.5	Immediately signed fixture with "NOTICE Not for drinking" sign
Room A107 Fountain.	27.1	Immediately took fixture out of service

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers, and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes, and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning may contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure. Children under the age of 6 are at greater risk. The EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at http://www.sbschools.org/our_schools/water_results.php. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Thaddeus Thompson at the Business Office, 732-297-7800.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,
Dr. Gary P. McCartney
Superintendent of Schools

SOUTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP PUBLIC SCHOOLS



Joanne Kerekes
Assistant Superintendent for
Curriculum & Instruction

Gary P. McCartney, Ed. D.
Interim Superintendent of Schools

Thaddeus Thompson
Business Administrator/
Board Secretary

January 3, 2017

Dear Crossroads North Middle School Community,

South Brunswick School District is committed to protecting the health of students, teachers, and staff members. In order to safeguard our community and be compliant with the Department of Education regulations, South Brunswick School District has tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Crossroads North Middle School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15.5 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "NOTICE Non-Potable Water. Not for drinking or cooking use" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

The following instructions give technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we have completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within South Brunswick School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the forty three (43) samples taken, all but three (3) tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15.5 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15.5 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action South Brunswick School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Kitchen. Back Right Corner. The left faucet in the three compartment sink.	343	Immediately signed fixture with "NOTICE Not for drinking" sign
Kitchen. Back Right Corner. The right faucet in the three compartment sink.	42.6	Immediately signed fixture with "NOTICE Not for drinking" sign
Kitchen. Spray hose. Back right corner. Next to 3 compartment sink.	437	Immediately signed fixture with "NOTICE Not for drinking" sign

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers, and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes, and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure. Children under the age of 6 are at greater risk. The EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at http://www.sbschools.org/our_schools/water_results.php. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Thaddeus Thompson at the Business Office, 732-297-7800.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,
Dr. Gary P. McCartney
Superintendent of Schools

SOUTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP PUBLIC SCHOOLS



Joanne Kerekes
Assistant Superintendent for
Curriculum & Instruction

Gary P. McCartney, Ed. D.
Interim Superintendent of Schools

Thaddeus Thompson
Business Administrator/
Board Secretary

January 3, 2017

Dear Crossroads South Middle School Community,

South Brunswick School District is committed to protecting the health of students, teachers, and staff members. In order to safeguard our community and be compliant with the Department of Education regulations, South Brunswick School District has tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Crossroads South Middle School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15.5 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "Not drinking water" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

The following instructions give technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we have completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within South Brunswick School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the thirty two (32) samples taken, all but three (3) tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15.5 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15.5 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action South Brunswick School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Sink in Snack Shack.	43.5	Immediately took fixture out of service
Sink in the Trailer Kitchen.	18.4	Immediately signed fixture with "Not for drinking" sign
Water Fountain in Room F102.	37.3	Immediately took fixture out of service

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers, and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes, and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure. Children under the age of 6 are at greater risk. The EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at http://www.sbschools.org/our_schools/water_results.php. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Thaddeus Thompson at the Business Office, 732-297-7800.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,
Dr. Gary P. McCartney
Superintendent of Schools

SOUTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP PUBLIC SCHOOLS



Joanne Kerekes
Assistant Superintendent for
Curriculum & Instruction

Gary P. McCartney, Ed. D.
Interim Superintendent of Schools

Thaddeus Thompson
Business Administrator/
Board Secretary

May 4, 2017

Dear Crossroads South Middle School Community,

South Brunswick School District is committed to protecting the health of students, teachers, and staff members. In order to safeguard our community and be compliant with the Department of Education regulations, South Brunswick School District has tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Crossroads South Middle School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15.5 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, the fountain will be removed from service.

Results of our Testing

The following instructions give technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we have completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within South Brunswick School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the seven (7) samples taken, all but one (1) tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15.5 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15.5 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action South Brunswick School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Water Fountain - Hallway next to Classroom A124	15.8	Immediately took fixture out of service

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers, and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes, and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning may contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure. Children under the age of 6 are at greater risk. The EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at http://www.sbschools.org/our_schools/water_results.php. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Thaddeus Thompson at the Business Office, 732-297-7800.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,
Dr. Gary P. McCartney
Superintendent of Schools

SOUTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP PUBLIC SCHOOLS



Joanne Kerekes
Assistant Superintendent for
Curriculum & Instruction

Gary P. McCartney, Ed. D.
Interim Superintendent of Schools

Thaddeus Thompson
Business Administrator/
Board Secretary

February 13, 2017

Dear Indian Fields Elementary School Community,

South Brunswick School District is committed to protecting the health of students, teachers, and staff members. In order to safeguard our community and be compliant with the Department of Education regulations, South Brunswick School District has tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Indian Fields Elementary School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15.5 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "NOTICE Non-Potable Water. Not for drinking or cooking use" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

The following instructions give technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we have completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within South Brunswick School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the forty three (43) samples taken, all but three (3) tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15.5 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15.5 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action South Brunswick School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Bubbler Water Fountain. Main Office Work Room. Attached to Sink.	19.6	Immediately took fixture out of service
Kitchen. Single Sink. Next to Ice Machine.	15.7	Immediately signed fixture with "NOTICE Not for drinking" sign
Kitchen. Two Compartment Sink. Next to Ice Machine.	26.1	Immediately signed fixture with "NOTICE Not for drinking" sign

*No alternate drinking sources have been made available, as it was deemed unnecessary.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers, and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes, and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning may contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure. Children under the age of 6 are at greater risk. The EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at http://www.sbschools.org/our_schools/water_results.php. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Thaddeus Thompson at the Business Office, 732-297-7800.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,
Dr. Gary P. McCartney
Superintendent of Schools

South Hunterdon Regional School District
301 Mt Airy-Harbourton Road
Lambertville, New Jersey

Sent via e-mail: Leadtesting@edoc.state.nj.us

To whom it may concern:

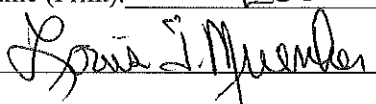
On Saturday February 4, 2017 the South Hunterdon Regional School District conducted lead in drinking water sampling at its four facilities. The lead in drinking water sampling was conducted in accordance with the New Jersey Schools Lead in Drinking Water Regulations; N.J.A.C. 6A:26-1.2;12.4 and the USEPA "3 T's for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools". A total of sixty-four (64) initial drinking water samples were analyzed from all drinking water outlets to which a student or staff member has or may have access to in all South Hunterdon Regional School District's facility.

Of the 64 samples taken, all but 6 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). In compliance with N.J.A.C. 6A:26-1.2;12.4 twenty four hour notification requirements to the Department of Education the table below identifies the water outlets that tested at or above the 15 ppb action level for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary immediate remedial action the South Hunterdon Regional School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
West Amwell School Water Fountain Room 115 ID #: WAS-WF-09	18	Immediately shut off. Further remedial actions to be taken and fixture to be re-sampled.
Flush Sample Results	4.2	
West Amwell School Nurse Sink ID #: WAS-S-12	15	Posted as "Do Not Drink-Safe for Handwashing Only"
Flush Sample Results	4.2	
Lambertville School Point of Entry ID #: LAM-POE	320	Posted as "Do Not Drink-Safe for Handwashing Only"
Flush Sample Results	2.3	
Lambertville School Water Fountain -Hallway ID #: LAM-WF-01	5.4	Immediately shut off. Further remedial actions to be taken and fixture to be re-sampled.
Flush Sample Results	54	
Lambertville School Sink Kitchen	6	Posted as "Do Not Drink-Safe for Handwashing Only"

ID #: LAM-S-06	44	
Flush Sample Results		
Lambertville School Water Fountain Room 7 ID #: LAM-WF-15	16	Immediately shut off. Further remedial actions to be taken and fixture to be re-sampled.
Flush Sample Results	7.1	

Superintendent Name (Print): LOUIS T. MUENKER

Signature:  Date: 2/14/17



June 7, 2016

Mrs. Barbara Godfrey
Business Administrator
Southampton Township BOE
177 Main Street
Southampton, NJ 08088

Re: Southampton Township School District
Schools # 1, 2, 3
Non Regulated Lead in Water Testing

Encl.: Laboratory Results

Dear Mrs. Godfrey,

Background

Coastal Environmental Compliance, LLC (Coastal Environmental) was contacted by the Southampton Township School District (the District) to conduct Non Regulated Lead in Water testing throughout the School District. This testing is being conducted proactively, following public concern due to other districts within New Jersey exhibiting elevated levels of lead within their water system.

Water testing was conducted on May 12, 2016. Results indicated that one location within the school district exceeded the Environmental Protection Agency established 15 ppb action level for lead.

Approach

The evening of May 11, 2016, all the fountains and sinks selected for sampling were flushed, and signs were placed to inform the public that these areas were not available for use.

On May 12, 2016, the samples were taken in the morning, using a one liter (non-flushed) first draw sample at each location within all the District Schools.

Once collected, the samples were transported to IATL, Mount Laurel, New Jersey for analysis.

Findings and Observations

Laboratory results indicate that 1 out of the 4 kitchen sinks sampled at School #1 exceeded the Environmental Protection Agency established 15 ppb action level for lead. Therefore, further action is recommended, and water consumption shall cease until corrective action is accomplished.

Confirmatory sampling was conducted on May 25, 2016 of the 4 kitchen sinks at School # 1. Results confirmed that sink 3 did in fact exceed the action level.

Also, for future reference, the drinking fountain at school #1 closest to the Main Office was sampled and proved levels below the action level of 15 ppb. This is the first location coming into the building from the main water line and is called the Point of Entry Sample or POE. This information is crucial to establishing that lead is not coming from the outside line(s).

Recommendation

There are several options the School District can take to minimize and reduce the lead level found in the kitchen sink at School #1.

- Replace inside faucets within the kitchen, ensuring no brass or lead materials are used.
- Flush the lines prior to use every day for at least 10 minutes to ensure lead levels are lowered. (testing to prove this method is suggested)
- Contact a water treatment specialist, for further options on filters and other equipment in order to reduce the lead levels from the kitchen sinks.
- Conduct further sampling once corrective actions are complete.

If you have any further questions, or need additional information, please do not hesitate to call me at 609.820.9312.

Sincerely,
Coastal Environmental Compliance, LLC

Cathy Ledden

Cathy Ledden
Sr. Environmental Compliance Officer

LABORATORY RESULTS
Initial Testing
May 12, 2016

Chain of Custody

– Environmental Lead –

1044

Contact Information

Client Company: Coastal Environmental Project Number: Southampton FYE
Office Address: PO Box 167 Project Name: Pb/H₂O Sampling
City, State, Zip: Hammoncton NJ 08037 Primary Contact: C. Geddes
Fax Number: _____ Office Phone: 609 820 9312
Email Address: CoastalEnvironmental@earthlink.net Cell Phone: _____

iATL is accredited by the National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (NLLAP) to perform analytical testing of environmental samples for lead (Pb). The accreditation is through AIHA-LAP, LLC and several other nationally recognized state programs.

Matrix/Method:

- ☐ Paint by AAS: ASTM D3335-85a, 2009
☐ Wipe/Dust by AAS: SW 846: 3050B: 700B, 2010
☐ Air by AAS: NIOSH 7082, 1994
☐ Soil by AAS: EPA SW 846 (Soil)
☒ Water by AAS-GF: ASTM D3559-03D, USEPA 40CFR 141.11B, 2010
☐ Other Metals (Cd, Zn, Cr) by AAS
☐ Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) by AAS: USEPA 1311
☐ Other _____

persevered bottles

Special Instructions:

Turnaround Time

Preliminary Results Requested Date: _____ ☐ Verbal ☐ Email ☐ Fax
Specific date / time
☐ 10 Day ☒ 5 Day ☐ 3 Day ☐ 2 Day ☐ 1 Day* ☐ 12 Hour** ☐ 6 Hour** ☐ RUSH**

* End of next business day unless otherwise specified. ** Matrix Dependent. ***Please notify the lab before shipping***

Chain of Custody

Relinquished (Name/Organization): Carl L. M. Date: 5/12/16 Time: _____
Received (Name / iATL): T. Armstrong Date: 5-12-16 Time: 8:35 pm
Sample Login (Name / iATL): _____ Date: _____ Time: _____
Analysis(Name(s) / iATL): _____ Date: _____ Time: _____
QA/QC Review (Name / iATL): _____ Date: _____ Time: _____
Archived / Released: _____ QA/QC InterLAB Use: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

Sample Log

—Environmental Lead—

Client: Coastal Environmental Project: Southampton FFB

Sampling Date/Time: 5/12/16 Pb/H2o Sampling

2 of 4

Client Sample #	iATL #	Location/ Description	Flow Rate	Start End	Sampling time (min)	Area (ft ²) Volume (L)	Results ()
S-1		#1 Nurse Sink	—	—	700	—	
S-2		#1 Fountain Near Nurse	—	—	701	—	
S-3		#1 Fountain Near Cafe	—	—	702	—	
S-4		#1 Kitchen Sink 1	—	—	703	—	
S-5		#1 Kitchen Sink 2	—	—	704	—	
S-6		#1 Kitchen Sink 3	—	—	705	—	
S-7		#1 Kitchen Sink 4	—	—	706	—	
S-8		#1 Fountain Near Mail Office	—	—	707	—	
S-9		#1 Fountain near 21	—	—	708	—	
S-10		#1 Fountain near 26	—	—	709	—	
S-11		#1 Fountain near 29	—	—	711	—	
S-12		#3 Fountain near B318(L)	—	—	713	—	
S-13		#3 Fountain near B318(M)	—	—	715	—	
S-14		#3 Fountain near B318(R)	—	—	715	—	
S-15		#3 Sink medic prep room	—	—	716	—	

* = Insufficient Sample Provided to Perform QC Reanalysis (<200mg)

** = Insufficient Sample Provided to Analyze (<50mg) *** = Matrix / Substrate Interference Possible

FB = Method Requires the submittal of blank(s). ML = Multi Layered Sample. May result in inconsistent results.

These preliminary results are issued by iATL to expedite procedures by clients based upon the above data. iATL assumes that all of the sampling methods and data upon which these results are based, has been accurately supplied by the client. These results may not have been reviewed by the Laboratory Director. Final Certificate of Analysis will follow these preliminary results. The signed COA is to be considered the official results. All EPA, HUD, and NJDEP conditions apply.

Sample Log

—Environmental Lead—

3044

Client: Coastal Environmental Project: Southampton FYI

Sampling Date/Time: 5/12/16 Pb/Hze Sample

Client Sample #	iATL #	Location/ Description	Flow Rate	Start End	Sampling time (min)	Area (ft2) Volume (L)	Results ()
S-16		#3 Fountain Near A314(L)	—	—	7:17	—	
S-17		#3 Fountain Near A314(M)	—	—	7:18	—	
S-18		#3 Fountain Near A314(R)	—	—	7:19	—	
S-19		#2 Kitchen Sink	—	—	7:20	—	
S-20		#2 Kitchen Sink 2	—	—	7:21	—	
S-21		#2 Kitchen Sink 3	—	—	7:22	—	
S-22		#2 Fountain Near Nurse(L)	—	—	7:24	—	
S-23		#2 Fountain Near Nurse(R)	—	—	7:25	—	
S-24		#2 Nurse Sink	—	—	7:26	—	
S-25		#2 Fountain Near Caf(L)	—	—	7:27	—	
S-26		#2 Fountain Near Caf(R)	—	—	7:28	—	
S-27		#2 Teachers Lounge Sink	—	—	7:30	—	
S-28		#2 Fountain Rm 47	—	—	7:31	—	
S-29		#2 Fountain Near 37(R)	—	—	7:33	—	
S-30		#2 Fountain Near 37(L)	—	—	7:34	—	

* = Insufficient Sample Provided to Perform QC Reanalysis (<200mg)

** = Insufficient Sample Provided to Analyze (<50mg) *** = Matrix / Substrate Interference Possible

FB = Method Requires the submittal of blank(s). ML = Multi Layered Sample. May result in inconsistent results.

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9000 Commerce Parkway, Suite B • Mount Laurel, NJ 08054
Phone: 877-428-4285/856-231-9449 • Fax: 856-231-9818

Sample Log

—Environmental Lead—

Client: Coastal Environmental Project: Southampton FYI

Sampling Date/Time: 5/12/16 Pb/H₂O Sampling

Client Sample #	iATL #	Location/ Description	Flow Rate	Start End	Sampling time (min)	Area (ft ²) Volume (L)	Results ()
S-31		#2 fountain Near YD (R)	—	—	736	—	
S-32		#2 fountain Near YD (L)	—	—	737	—	
			—	—		—	

* = Insufficient Sample Provided to Perform QC Reanalysis (<200mg)

** = Insufficient Sample Provided to Analyze (<50mg) *** = Matrix / Substrate Interference Possible

FB = Method Requires the submittal of blank(s). ML = Multi Layered Sample. May result in inconsistent results.

These preliminary results are issued by iATL to expedite procedures by clients based upon the above data. iATL assumes that all of the sampling methods and data upon which these results are based, has been accurately supplied by the client. These results may not have been reviewed by the Laboratory Director. Final Certificate of Analysis will follow these preliminary results. The signed COA is to be considered the official results. All EPA, HUD, and NJDEP conditions apply.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Coastal Environmental
721 Flittertown Rd
Hammonton NJ 08037

Report Date: 5/20/2016
Report No.: 509476 - Lead Water
Project: Pb/H2O Sampling
Project No.: Southampton FYI

Client: COA212

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.: 5925776 **Location:** #1 Nurse Sink, 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** <2.0
Client No.: S-1

Lab No.: 5925777 **Location:** #1 Fountain Near Nurse, 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** <2.0
Client No.: S-2

Lab No.: 5925778 **Location:** #1 Fountain Near Cafe, 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** <2.0
Client No.: S-3

Lab No.: 5925779 **Location:** #1 Kitchen Sink 1, 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** 13
Client No.: S-4

Lab No.: 5925780 **Location:** #1 Kitchen Sink 2, 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** 14
Client No.: S-5

Lab No.: 5925781 **Location:** #1 Kitchen Sink 3, 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** 18
Client No.: S-6


Lab No.: 5925782 **Location:** #1 Kitchen Sink 4, 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** 13
Client No.: S-7

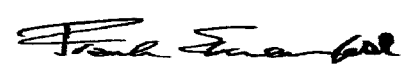
Lab No.: 5925783 **Location:** #1 Fountain Near Main Office, 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** <2.0
Client No.: S-8

Lab No.: 5925784 **Location:** #1 Fountain Near 21, 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** <2.0
Client No.: S-9

Lab No.: 5925785 **Location:** #1 Fountain Near 26, 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** <2.0
Client No.: S-10

Please refer to the Appendix of this report for further information regarding your analysis.

Date Received: 5/12/2016
Date Analyzed: 5/20/2016 12:00:00 AM
Signature: 
Analyst: Chad Shaffer

Approved By: 
Frank E. Ehrenfeld, III
Laboratory Director

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Coastal Environmental
721 Flittertown Rd
Hammonton NJ 08037

Client: COA212

Report Date: 5/20/2016
Report No.: 509476 - Lead Water
Project: Pb/H2O Sampling
Project No.: Southampton FYI

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.: 5925786 **Location:** #1 Fountain Near 29, 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** <2.0
Client No.: S-11

Lab No.: 5925787 **Location:** #3 Fountain Near B318 (L), 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** <2.0
Client No.: S-12

Lab No.: 5925788 **Location:** #3 Fountain Near B318 (M), 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** <2.0
Client No.: S-13

Lab No.: 5925789 **Location:** #3 Fountain Near B318 (R), 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** <2.0
Client No.: S-14

Lab No.: 5925790 **Location:** #3 Sink Media Prep Room, 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** <2.0
Client No.: S-15

Lab No.: 5925791 **Location:** #3 Fountain Near A314 (L), 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** <2.0
Client No.: S-16

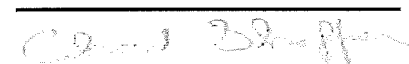
Lab No.: 5925792 **Location:** #3 Fountain Near A314 (M), 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** <2.0
Client No.: S-17

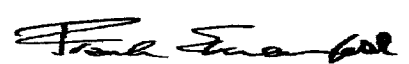
Lab No.: 5925793 **Location:** #3 Fountain Near A314 (R), 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** <2.0
Client No.: S-18

Lab No.: 5925794 **Location:** #2 Kitchen Sink 1, 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** 7.8
Client No.: S-19

Lab No.: 5925795 **Location:** #2 Kitchen Sink 2, 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** <2.0
Client No.: S-20

Please refer to the Appendix of this report for further information regarding your analysis.

Date Received: 5/12/2016
Date Analyzed: 5/20/2016 12:00:00 AM
Signature: 
Analyst: Chad Shaffer

Approved By: 
Frank E. Ehrenfeld, III
Laboratory Director

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Coastal Environmental
721 Flittertown Rd
Hammonton NJ 08037

Report Date: 5/20/2016
Report No.: 509476 - Lead Water
Project: Pb/H2O Sampling
Project No.: Southampton FYI

Client: COA212

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.: 5925796 **Location:** #2 Kitchen Sink 3, 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** <2.0
Client No.: S-21

Lab No.: 5925797 **Location:** #2 Fountain Near Nurse (L), 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** 2.8
Client No.: S-22

Lab No.: 5925798 **Location:** #2 Fountain Near Nurse (R), 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** 2.3
Client No.: S-23

Lab No.: 5925799 **Location:** #2 Nurse Sink, 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** <2.0
Client No.: S-24

Lab No.: 5925800 **Location:** #2 Fountain Near Cafe (L), 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** <2.0
Client No.: S-25

Lab No.: 5925801 **Location:** #2 Fountain Near Cafe (R), 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** <2.0
Client No.: S-26


Lab No.: 5925802 **Location:** #2 Teacher's Lounge Sink, 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** <2.0
Client No.: S-27

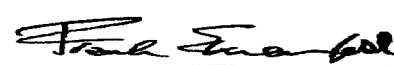
Lab No.: 5925803 **Location:** #2 Fountain Rm 47, 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** <2.0
Client No.: S-28

Lab No.: 5925804 **Location:** #2 Fountain Near 37 (R), 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** <2.0
Client No.: S-29

Lab No.: 5925805 **Location:** #2 Fountain Near 37 (L), 5-12-16 **Result(ppb):** <2.0
Client No.: S-30

Please refer to the Appendix of this report for further information regarding your analysis.

Date Received: 5/12/2016
Date Analyzed: 5/20/2016 12:00:00 AM
Signature: 
Analyst: Chad Shaffer

Approved By: 
Frank E. Ehrenfeld, III
Laboratory Director

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Coastal Environmental
721 Flittertown Rd
Hammonton NJ 08037

Report Date: 5/20/2016
Report No.: 509476 - Lead Water
Project: Pb/H2O Sampling
Project No.: Southampton FYI

Client: COA212

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.:5925806
Client No.:S-31

Location:#2 Fountain Near 40 (R), 5-12-16

Result(ppb):<2.0

Lab No.:5925807
Client No.:S-32

Location:#2 Fountain Near 40 (L), 5-12-16

Result(ppb):<2.0

Please refer to the Appendix of this report for further information regarding your analysis.

Date Received: 5/12/2016

Date Analyzed: 5/20/2016 12:00:00 AM

Signature:

Analyst: Chad Shaffer

Approved By:



Frank E. Ehrenfeld, III
Laboratory Director

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Coastal Environmental
721 Flittertown Rd
Hammonton NJ 08037

Report Date: 5/20/2016
Report No.: 509476 - Lead Water
Project: Pb/H2O Sampling
Project No.: Southampton FYI

Client: COA212

Appendix to Analytical Report:

Customer: Coastal Environmental
Address: 721 Flittertown Rd
Customer Contact: Cathy Ledden
Analysis: AAS-GF - ASTM D3559-08D, USEPA 40CFR 141.11B, 2010

This appendix seeks to promote greater understanding of any observations, exceptions, special instructions, or circumstances that the laboratory needs to communicate to the client concerning the above samples. The information below is used to help promote your ability to make the most informed decisions for you and your customers. Please note the following points of contact for any questions you may have.

iATL Customer Service: customerservice@iatl.com
iATL Office Manager: cdavis@iatl.com
iATL Account Representative: Shirley Clark
Sample Login Notes: See Batch Sheet Attached
Sample Matrix: Water
Exceptions Noted: See Following Pages

General Terms, Warrants, Limits, Qualifiers:

General information about iATL capabilities and client/laboratory relationships and responsibilities are spelled out in iATL policies that are listed at www.iATL.com and in our Quality Assurance Manual per ISO 17025 standard requirements. The information therein is a representation of iATL definitions and policies for turnaround times, sample submittal, collection media, blank definitions, quantification issues and limit of detection, analytical methods and procedures, sub-contracting policies, results reporting options, fees, terms, and discounts, confidentiality, sample archival and disposal, and data interpretation.

iATL warrants the test results to be of a precision normal for the type and methodology employed for each sample submitted. iATL disclaims any other warrants, expressed or implied, including warranty of fitness for a particular purpose and warranty of merchantability. iATL accepts no legal responsibility for the purpose for which the client uses test results. Any analytical work performed must be governed by our Standard Terms and Conditions. Prices, methods and detection limits may be changed without notification. Please contact your Customer Service Representative for the most current information.

This confidential report relates only to those item(s) tested and does not represent an endorsement by NIST-NVLAP, AIHA LAP LLC, or any agency of local, state or province governments nor of any agency of the U.S. government.

This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory.

Information Pertinent to this Report:

Analysis by AAS Graphite Furnace:

- ASTM D3559-08D, USEPA 40CFR 141.11B, 2010
- USEPA 200.9Pb, AAS-GF, RL <2 ppb/sample
- USEPA SW 846-7000B:7421 - Pb(AAS-GF, RL <2 ppb/sample)

Certification:

- NYS-DOH No. 11021
- NJDEP No. 03863

Regulatory limit for lead in drinking water is 15.0 parts per billion as cited in EPA 40 CFR 141.11 National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, Subpart B: Maximum contaminant levels for inorganic chemicals.

All results are based on the samples as received at the lab. iATL assumes that appropriate sampling methods have been used and that the data upon which these results are based have been accurately supplied by the client.

Sample results are not corrected for contamination by field or analytical blanks.

PPB = Parts per billion. 1 µg/L = 1 ppb MDL = 0.24 PPB Reporting Limit (RL) = 2.0 PPB

Disclaimers / Qualifiers:

There may be some samples in this project that have a "NOTE:" associated with a sample result. We use added disclaimers or qualifiers to inform the client about something that requires further explanation. Here is a complete list with highlighted disclaimers pertinent to this project. For a full explanation of these and other disclaimers, please inquire at customerservice@iatl.com.

Water Sample Turbidity greater than 1.0 NTU does not meet Federal and NJ State Primary & Secondary Drinking Water Standards.

Chain of Custody

– Environmental Lead –

Contact Information

Client Company: Coastal Environmental Project Number: Southampton FYI
Office Address: P.O. Box 167 Project Name: Pb/H2O Sampling
City, State, Zip: Hammoncton NJ 08037 Primary Contact: C. Lederman
Fax Number: _____ Office Phone: _____
Email Address: CoastalEnvironmental@att.net Cell Phone: 609 820 9312

iATL is accredited by the National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (NLLAP) to perform analytical testing of environmental samples for lead (Pb). The accreditation is through AIHA-LAP, LLC and several other nationally recognized state programs.

Matrix/Method:

- ☐ Paint by AAS: ASTM D3335-85a, 2009
☐ Wipe/Dust by AAS: SW 846: 3050B: 700B, 2010
☐ Air by AAS: NIOSH 7082, 1994
☐ Soil by AAS: EPA SW 846 (Soil)
☒ Water by AAS-GF: ASTM D3559-03D, USEPA 40CFR 141.11B, 2010
☐ Other Metals (Cd, Zn, Cr) by AAS
☐ Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) by AAS: USEPA 1311
☐ Other _____

Special Instructions:

- forget two samples
in the air
flushed @ 5pm

Turnaround Time

Preliminary Results Requested Date: _____

☐ Verbal ☒ Email ☐ Fax

☐ 10 Day ☒ 5 Day ☐ 3 Day ☐ 2 Day ☐ 1 Day* ☐ 12 Hour** ☐ 6 Hour** ☐ RUSH**

* End of next business day unless otherwise specified. ** Matrix Dependent. ***Please notify the lab before shipping***

Chain of Custody

Relinquished (Name/Organization): C. Lederman Date: 5/12/16 Time: 6:00 AM
Received (Name / iATL): C. Lederman Date: 5-12-16 Time: 6:00 AM
Sample Login (Name / iATL): C. Lederman Date: 5/12/16 Time: 6:00 AM
Analysis (Name(s) / iATL): ML Date: 5/20/16 Time: 6:00 AM
QA/QC Review (Name / iATL): ML Date: 5/20/16 Time: MAY 12 2016
Archived / Released: _____ QA/QC InterLAB Use: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

IATL - BY

DAILY QUALITY CONTROL DATA**LEAD SAMPLE ANALYSIS**

(DATE: 05 / 20 / 16)

Standard	Total Lead (mg)	Percent Recovery **
Reagent Blank	0.000	< LOQ
Blank Spike	0.500	101
Lab Control Std	1.130	104
Matrix Spike - LBP *	0.37	99
Matrix Spike - Wipe *	0.28	91
Matrix Spike - Soil *	0.356	98
Matrix spike - Air *	0.050	100
2.5 ppm Standard	0.25	102
10.0 ppm Standard	1.0	102
40.0 ppm Standard	4.0	100

AIHA-LAP, LLC No. 100188**NYSDOH-ELAP No. 11021**

Analysis Method: ASTM D3335-85A
NIOSH 7082
EPA SW846 3050B 7000B

Comments: IATL assumes that all sampling complies with accepted methods.
All client supplied sampling data is assumed to be correct when calculating results.
Detection limit based upon 0.2 mg/L reporting limit and sample size.
* NIST Traceable.
** 80-120% acceptable limits.

Analyzed By: R. Chad Shaffer

R. Chad Shaffer

Date: 5/20/16Approved By: Frank E. Ehrenfeld, IIIFrank E. Ehrenfeld, III
Laboratory Director

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Coastal Environmental
721 Flittertown Rd
Hammonton NJ 08037

Report Date: 5/19/2016
Report No.: 509500 - Lead Water
Project: Pb/H2O Sampling
Project No.: Southampton FYI

Client: COA212

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.: 5925921

Location: #2 Fountain Near MS, Madison, 5-12- **Result(ppb):** <2.0

Client No.: LS-1

16

Lab No.: 5925922

Location: #2 Fountain Near MS, Madison, 5-12- **Result(ppb):** <2.0

Client No.: LS-2

16

Please refer to the Appendix of this report for further information regarding your analysis.

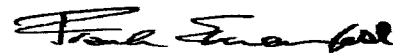
Date Received: 5/12/2016

Date Analyzed: 5/19/2016 12:00:00 AM

Signature:

Analyst: Chad Shaffer

Approved By:



Frank E. Ehrenfeld, III
Laboratory Director

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Coastal Environmental
721 Flittertown Rd
Hammonton NJ 08037

Client: COA212

Report Date: 5/19/2016
Report No.: 509500 - Lead Water
Project: Pb/H₂O Sampling
Project No.: Southampton FYI

Appendix to Analytical Report:

Customer: Coastal Environmental
Address: 721 Flittertown Rd
Customer Contact: Cathy Ledden
Analysis: AAS-GF - ASTM D3559-08D, USEPA 40CFR 141.11B, 2010

This appendix seeks to promote greater understanding of any observations, exceptions, special instructions, or circumstances that the laboratory needs to communicate to the client concerning the above samples. The information below is used to help promote your ability to make the most informed decisions for you and your customers. Please note the following points of contact for any questions you may have.

iATL Customer Service: customerservice@iatl.com
iATL Office Manager: cdavis@iatl.com
iATL Account Representative: Shirley Clark
Sample Login Notes: See Batch Sheet Attached
Sample Matrix: Water
Exceptions Noted: See Following Pages

General Terms, Warrants, Limits, Qualifiers:

General information about iATL capabilities and client/laboratory relationships and responsibilities are spelled out in iATL policies that are listed at www.iATL.com and in our Quality Assurance Manual per ISO 17025 standard requirements. The information therein is a representation of iATL definitions and policies for turnaround times, sample submittal, collection media, blank definitions, quantification issues and limit of detection, analytical methods and procedures, sub-contracting policies, results reporting options, fees, terms, and discounts, confidentiality, sample archival and disposal, and data interpretation.

iATL warrants the test results to be of a precision normal for the type and methodology employed for each sample submitted. iATL disclaims any other warrants, expressed or implied, including warranty of fitness for a particular purpose and warranty of merchantability. iATL accepts no legal responsibility for the purpose for which the client uses test results. Any analytical work performed must be governed by our Standard Terms and Conditions. Prices, methods and detection limits may be changed without notification. Please contact your Customer Service Representative for the most current information.

This confidential report relates only to those item(s) tested and does not represent an endorsement by NIST-NVLAP, AIHA LAP LLC, or any agency of local, state or province governments nor of any agency of the U.S. government.

This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory.

Information Pertinent to this Report:

Analysis by AAS Graphite Furnace:

- ASTM D3559-08D, USEPA 40CFR 141.11B, 2010
- USEPA 200.9Pb, AAS-GF, RL <2 ppb/sample
- USEPA SW 846-7000B:7421 - Pb(AAS-GF, RL <2 ppb/sample)

Certification:

- NYS-DOH No. 11021
- NJDEP No. 03863

Regulatory limit for lead in drinking water is 15.0 parts per billion as cited in EPA 40 CFR 141.11 National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, Subpart B: Maximum contaminant levels for inorganic chemicals.

All results are based on the samples as received at the lab. iATL assumes that appropriate sampling methods have been used and that the data upon which these results are based have been accurately supplied by the client.

Sample results are not corrected for contamination by field or analytical blanks.

PPB = Parts per billion. 1 µg/L = 1 ppb MDL = 0.24 PPB Reporting Limit (RL) = 2.0 PPB

Disclaimers / Qualifiers:

There may be some samples in this project that have a "NOTE:" associated with a sample result. We use added disclaimers or qualifiers to inform the client about something that requires further explanation. Here is a complete list with highlighted disclaimers pertinent to this project. For a full explanation of these and other disclaimers, please inquire at customerservice@iatl.com.

Water Sample Turbidity greater than 1.0 NTU does not meet Federal and NJ State Primary & Secondary Drinking Water Standards.

LABORATORY RESULTS
Confirmatory Testing
May 25, 2016

Chain of Custody

– Environmental Lead –

Contact Information

Client Company: Coastal Enviro Project Number: Southampton School #1
Office Address: PO Box 167 Project Name: Confirmatory Samples
City, State, Zip: Hammonton, NJ Primary Contact: C. Ledden
Fax Number: 08037 Office Phone: _____
Email Address: CoastalEnvironmental@kottmeier.com Cell Phone: 609 820 9312

iATL is accredited by the National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (NLLAP) to perform analytical testing of environmental samples for lead (Pb). The accreditation is through AIHA-LAP, LLC and several other nationally recognized state programs.

Matrix/Method:

- ☐ Paint by AAS: ASTM D3335-85a, 2009
☐ Wipe/Dust by AAS: SW 846: 3050B: 700B, 2010
☐ Air by AAS: NIOSH 7082, 1994
☐ Soil by AAS: EPA SW 846 (Soil)
☒ Water by AAS-GF: ASTM D3559-03D, USEPA 40CFR 141.11B, 2010
☐ Other Metals (Cd, Zn, Cr) by AAS
☐ Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) by AAS: USEPA 1311
☐ Other _____

Samples NOT
preserved

E-MAILED
5/31/16 AD

Special Instructions:

Turnaround Time

Preliminary Results Requested Date: _____
Specific date / time
☐ 10 Day ☐ 5 Day ☒ 3 Day ☐ 2 Day ☐ 1 Day* ☐ 12 Hour** ☐ 6 Hour** ☐ RUSH**
* End of next business day unless otherwise specified. ** Matrix Dependent. ***Please notify the lab before shipping***

Chain of Custody

Relinquished (Name/Organization): Carl L. L... Date: 5/25/16 Time: 7:53
Received (Name / iATL): Chris Davis Date: 5/25/16 Time: 7:53
Sample Login (Name / iATL): _____ Date: 5/25/16 Time: _____
Analysis (Name(s) / iATL): 5/30/16 Date: _____ Time: _____
QA/QC Review (Name / iATL): ML Date: 5/31/16 Time: MAY 25 2016
Archived / Released: _____ QA/QC InterLAB Use: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

IATL - By _____

Sample Log

—Environmental Lead—

Client: Coastal Enviro Project: Southampton School #1
Sampling Date/Time: 5/24/16 Confirmatory Samples

Client Sample #	iATL #	Location/ Description	Flow Rate	Start End	Sampling time (min)	Area (ft ²) Volume (L)	Results ()
S-1	5937264	School #1 Kitchen Sink 1	—	—	7:15	—	
S-2	5937265	School #1 Kitchen Sink 2	—	—	7:15	✓	
S-3	5937266	School #1 Kitchen Sink 3	—	—	7:16	—	
S-4	5937267	School #1 Kitchen Sink 4	—	—	7:16	—	
acidified: RML		S/25/16	1:15 pm				

* = Insufficient Sample Provided to Perform QC Reanalysis (<200mg)

** = Insufficient Sample Provided to Analyze (<50mg) *** = Matrix / Substrate Interference Possible

FB = Method Requires the submittal of blank(s). ML = Multi Layered Sample. May result in inconsistent results.

These preliminary results are issued by iATL to expedite procedures by clients based upon the above data. iATL assumes that all of the sampling methods and data upon which these results are based, has been accurately supplied by the client. These results may not have been reviewed by the Laboratory Director. Final Certificate of Analysis will follow these preliminary results. The signed COA is to be considered the official results. All EPA, HUD, and NJDEP conditions apply.



International Asbestos
Testing Laboratories

9000 Commerce Parkway, Suite B, Mt. Laurel, NJ 08054

Telephone: 856-231-9449 Fax: 856-231-9818

INFO@IATL.COM

DAILY QUALITY CONTROL DATA

LEAD SAMPLE ANALYSIS

(DATE: 05 / 31 / 16)

Standard	Total Lead (mg)	Percent Recovery **
Reagent Blank	0.000	< LOQ
Blank Spike	0.500	97
Lab Control Std	1.250	94
Matrix Spike - LBP *	0.36	93
Matrix Spike - Wipe *	0.49	95
Matrix Spike - Soil *	0.382	103
Matrix spike - Air *		
2.5 ppm Standard	0.25	96
10.0 ppm Standard	1.0	100
40.0 ppm Standard	4.0	99

AIHA-LAP, LLC No. 100188

NYSDOH-ELAP No. 11021

Analysis Method: ASTM D3335-85A
NIOSH 7082
EPA SW846 3050B 7000B

Comments: IATL assumes that all sampling complies with accepted methods.
All client supplied sampling data is assumed to be correct when calculating results.
Detection limit based upon 0.2 mg/L reporting limit and sample size.
* NIST Traceable.
** 80-120% acceptable limits.

Analyzed By: R. Chad Shaffer
R. Chad Shaffer

Date: 5/31/16

Approved By: Frank E. Ehrenfeld, III
Frank E. Ehrenfeld, III
Laboratory Director

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Coastal Environmental
721 Flittertown Rd
Hammonton NJ 08037

Report Date: 5/30/2016
Report No.: 510433 - Lead Water
Project: Confirmatory Samples
Project No.: Southampton School #1

Client: COA212

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY


Lab No.: 5937264 **Location:** School #1 Kitchen Sink 1, 5-26-16 **Result(ppb):** 12
Client No.: S-1

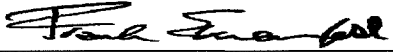
Lab No.: 5937265 **Location:** School #1 Kitchen Sink 2, 5-26-16 **Result(ppb):** <2.0
Client No.: S-2

Lab No.: 5937266 **Location:** School #1 Kitchen Sink 3, 5-26-16 **Result(ppb):** 20
Client No.: S-3

Lab No.: 5937267 **Location:** School #1 Kitchen Sink 4, 5-26-16 **Result(ppb):** 3.6
Client No.: S-4

Please refer to the Appendix of this report for further information regarding your analysis.

Date Received: 5/25/2016
Date Analyzed: 5/30/2016 12:00:00 AM
Signature: 
Analyst: Chad Shaffer

Approved By: 
Frank E. Ehrenfeld, III
Laboratory Director

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Coastal Environmental
721 Flittertown Rd
Hammonton NJ 08037

Client: COA212

Report Date: 5/30/2016
Report No.: 510433 - Lead Water
Project: Confirmatory Samples
Project No.: Southampton School #1

Appendix to Analytical Report:

Customer: Coastal Environmental
Address: 721 Flittertown Rd
Customer Contact: Cathy Ledden
Analysis: AAS-GF - ASTM D3559-08D, USEPA 40CFR 141.11B, 2010

This appendix seeks to promote greater understanding of any observations, exceptions, special instructions, or circumstances that the laboratory needs to communicate to the client concerning the above samples. The information below is used to help promote your ability to make the most informed decisions for you and your customers. Please note the following points of contact for any questions you may have.

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iATL Office Manager: cdavis@iatl.com
iATL Account Representative: Shirley Clark
Sample Login Notes: See Batch Sheet Attached
Sample Matrix: Water
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iATL warrants the test results to be of a precision normal for the type and methodology employed for each sample submitted. iATL disclaims any other warrants, expressed or implied, including warranty of fitness for a particular purpose and warranty of merchantability. iATL accepts no legal responsibility for the purpose for which the client uses test results. Any analytical work performed must be governed by our Standard Terms and Conditions. Prices, methods and detection limits may be changed without notification. Please contact your Customer Service Representative for the most current information.

This confidential report relates only to those item(s) tested and does not represent an endorsement by NIST-NVLAP, AIHA LAP LLC, or any agency of local, state or province governments nor of any agency of the U.S. government.

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Information Pertinent to this Report:

Analysis by AAS Graphite Furnace:
- ASTM D3559-08D, USEPA 40CFR 141.11B, 2010
- USEPA 200.9Pb, AAS-GF, RL <2 ppb/sample
- USEPA SW 846-7000B:7421 - Pb(AAS-GF, RL <2 ppb/sample)

Certification:
- NYS-DOH No. 11021
- NJDEP No. 03863

Regulatory limit for lead in drinking water is 15.0 parts per billion as cited in EPA 40 CFR 141.11 National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, Subpart B: Maximum contaminant levels for inorganic chemicals.

All results are based on the samples as received at the lab. iATL assumes that appropriate sampling methods have been used and that the data upon which these results are based have been accurately supplied by the client.

Sample results are not corrected for contamination by field or analytical blanks.

PPB = Parts per billion. 1 µg/L = 1 ppb MDL = 0.24 PPB Reporting Limit (RL) = 2.0 PPB

Disclaimers / Qualifiers:

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Water Sample Turbidity greater than 1.0 NTU does not meet Federal and NJ State Primary & Secondary Drinking Water Standards.

May 5, 2017

Sparta Public School District
Alpine Elementary School
151 Andover Road
Sparta, NJ 07871

Dear Alpine Elementary School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Sparta Public School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Alpine Elementary School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Sparta Public School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 90 samples taken, all but 2 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Sparta Public School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Alpine Annex SAS-CS-Room 30 Classroom sink	232	Posted Hand washing sink only Sign
Alpine SAS-CS-Admin Sink in Admin office	37.2	Posted Hand washing sink only Sign

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry

oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.sparta.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact the Sparta Board of Education, 18 Mohawk Avenue, Sparta, NJ 07871; 973-729-2155.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Dr. Michael Rossi
Superintendent of Schools

May 5, 2017

Sparta Public School District
Helen Morgan School
100 Stanhope Road
Sparta, NJ 07871

Dear Helen Morgan School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Sparta Public School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Helen Morgan School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Sparta Public School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 81 samples taken, all but 4 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Sparta Public School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
SHM-CS-ROOM 7 Classroom sink	183	Posted 'Hand Washing sink only' sign
SHM-DW-ROOM19-1 Drinking Fountain	51	Disconnected Drinking Fountain Posted 'Out of Order' sign
SHM-CS-ROOM19-1 Classroom sink	85.5	Posted 'Hand Washing sink only' sign
SHM-DW-ROOM36 Drinking Fountain	122	Disconnected Drinking Fountain Posted 'Out of Order' sign

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy

contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.sparta.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact the Sparta Board of Education, 18 Mohawk Avenue, Sparta, NJ 07871; 973-729-2155.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Dr. Michael Rossi
Superintendent of Schools

May 5, 2017

Sparta Public School District
Sparta High School
70 West Mountain Road
Sparta, NJ 07871

Dear Sparta High School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Sparta Public School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Sparta High School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Sparta Public School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 147 samples taken, all but 40 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Sparta Public School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
SHS-DW-1FL-HALL RM 133 Drinking fountain	43.4	Disconnected Drinking Fountain Posted 'Out of Order' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 122-5 Science lab sink	22.9	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 122-4 Science lab sink	18	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 124-3 Science lab sink	26.8	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 126-8 Science lab sink	16.4	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign

SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 126-7 Science lab sink	18.5	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 281-1 Science lab sink	60	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 281-2 Science lab sink	22.5	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 282-16 Science lab sink	41.6	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 282-15 Science lab sink	153	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 282-11 Science lab sink	127	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 282-12 Science lab sink	140	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 282-6 Science lab sink	164	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 282-5 Science lab sink	139	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 278-8 Science lab sink	123	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 278-9 Science lab sink	170	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 278-1 Science lab sink	60.4	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 278-13 Science lab sink	17.3	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 278-12 Science lab sink	17.5	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 278-3 Science lab sink	86.2	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 278-2 Science lab sink	259	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 278-7 Science lab sink	105	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 278-6 Science lab sink	168	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 278-15 Science lab sink	30.5	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 278-16 Science lab sink	26.9	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 278-10 Science lab sink	162	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 278-11 Science lab sink	116	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 278-4 Science lab sink	138	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 278-5 Science lab sink	150	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign

SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 276-1 Science lab sink	58.5	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 276-2 Science lab sink	275	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 276-3 Science lab sink	62.5	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 276-8 Science lab sink	101	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 276-9 Science lab sink	105	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 276-7 Science lab sink	103	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 276-6 Science lab sink	174	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 276-4 Science lab sink	218	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 276-5 Science lab sink	140	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 276-10 Science lab sink	158	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign
SHS-CS-1FL-ROOM 276-11 Science lab sink	167	Posted 'Hand washing sink only' sign

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.sparta.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact the Sparta Board of Education, 18 Mohawk Avenue, Sparta, NJ 07871, 973-729-2155.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Dr. Michael Rossi
Superintendent of Schools

May 3, 2017

Sparta Public School District
Sparta Middle School
350 Main Street
Sparta, NJ 07871

Dear Sparta Middle School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Sparta Public School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Sparta Middle School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Sparta Public School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 47 samples taken, all but two tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Sparta Public School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
SMS-FP-LF-KITCHEN-7 (Food Prep Kitchen Sink)	20.5	Posted "Hand Washing Sink Only" Pre wash sink for dishwasher Not accessible to the public
SMS-DW-2FL-HALLRM245-1 (Left-hand bubbler in the Hall outside of Room 245)	152	Disconnected water fountain Water is available in the area Posted Out of Order signage

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of

your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.Sparta.org . For more information about water quality in our schools, contact the Sparta Board of Education, 18 Mohawk Avenue, Sparta, NJ 07871, 973-729-2155.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Dr. Michael Rossi
Superintendent of Schools

May 5, 2017

Sparta Public School District
Mohawk Avenue School
18 Mohawk Avenue
Sparta, NJ 07871

Dear Mohawk Avenue School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Sparta Public School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Mohawk Avenue School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Sparta Public School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 25 samples taken, all but 2 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Sparta Public School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
SMS-CS-BL-ROOM23-1 Art Room sink	59.6	Posted Hand Washing Sink Only Sign
SMS-CS-BL-ROOM23-2 Art Room sink	57.8	Posted Hand Washing Sink Only Sign

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children,

lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

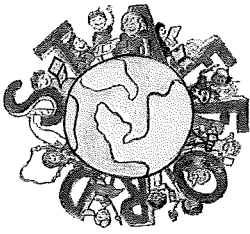
A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.sparta.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact the Sparta Board of Education, 18 Mohawk Avenue, Sparta, NJ 07871; 973-729-2155.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Dr. Michael Rossi
Superintendent of Schools



STAFFORD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT

Administrative Offices
250 North Main Street
Manahawkin, NJ 08050

www.staffordschools.org

George J. Chidiac
Superintendent

Daniel Smith
School Business Administrator
Voice: 609.978.5700 x1032
Fax: 609.597.4377

"BUILDING A BETTER WORLD ONE STUDENT AT A TIME"

September 15, 2016

Dear Parents/Guardians:

I hope you and your students are settling into the new school year and have found your school facility prepared properly for the opening of school on September 6th. As you may have read or heard recently; the State of New Jersey, Department of Education adopted new regulations concerning lead testing of all water supplies throughout all New Jersey public schools. The Stafford Township School District was proactive with the implementation of this measure and completed all water testing prior to the new regulations being adopted by the Department of Education.

The district is responsible to do the following concerning the results of lead water testing:

- Present the results and remediation plan for approval to the Board of Education
- Post all test results publicly on the district's website and at each school facility
- Notify parents and guardians of all students in school facilities that had a positive test result
 - List measures taken to end use of the drinking water outlet in question
 - List measures taken to provide an alternative drinking water outlet
 - Inform parents and guardians on the health effects of lead

The district secured 178 water samples for testing, and eight samples tested positive for lead. It is important to note that all of the fixtures in food preparation areas passed the strict testing guidelines. Below is a listing of the eight failed samples:

Oxycocus School

Location:	Water fountain, near Room 33
Measures taken:	Water supply to fountain disconnected
Alternate Water Outlet:	Students may utilize an adjacent hallway fountain
Remediation:	New, lead free filters will be installed on the fountain

Location:	Water fountain, Gym
Measures Taken:	Water supply to sink disconnected
Alternate Water Outlet:	Students may utilize an adjacent hallway fountain
Remediation:	New, lead free filters will be installed on the fountain

Primary Learning Center

No failed samples.

Ocean Acres Elem School

Location:	Room A10, Sink with bubbler
Measures taken:	Water supply to sink disconnected
Alternate Water Outlet:	Students may utilize a hallway bubbler
Remediation:	New, lead free faucet will be installed in Room A10

Location:	Room 201, Sink with bubbler
Measures Taken:	Water supply to sink disconnected
Alternate Water Outlet:	Students may utilize a hallway bubbler
Remediation:	New, lead free faucet will be installed in Room 201

Location:	Room 302, Sink with bubbler
Measures Taken:	Water supply to sink disconnected
Alternate Water Outlet:	Students may utilize a hallway bubbler
Remediation:	New, lead free faucet will be installed in Room 302

McKinley Avenue Elem School

Location:	Room 88, Sink with bubbler
Measures Taken:	Water supply to sink disconnected
Alternate Water Outlet:	Students may utilize a hallway or adjoining classroom bubbler
Remediation:	New, lead free faucet will be installed in Room 88

Stafford Intermediate School

Location:	Room 214, Sink with bubbler
Measures taken:	Water supply to sink disconnected
Alternate Water Outlet:	Students may utilize a hallway bubbler
Remediation:	New, lead free faucet will be installed in Room 214

Location:	Library Media Room, Sink
Measures Taken:	Water supply to sink disconnected
Alternate Water Outlet:	Students may utilize a hallway bubbler
Remediation:	New, lead free faucet will be installed in the library

District-Wide

Follow-up Test:	Lead testing will take place within 45 days of new faucet/filter installation
Overall Test:	The district will re-test all school facilities in the spring of 2018

Please feel free to visit the State of New Jersey, Department of Health website for more information on the health effects of lead at the following address:

<http://www.state.nj.us/health/fhs/newborn/lead.shtml>

Please feel free to contact my office with any questions or concerns you may have. I can be reached at 609-978-5700 ext. 1001.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "George J. Chidiac".

Mr. George J. Chidiac
Superintendent of Schools

May 4, 2017

STEMCivics Charter School
1555 Pennington Road
Ewing, N.J. 08618

Dear STEMCivics Charter School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, STEMCivics Charter School tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, STEMCivics Charter School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within STEMCivics Charter School. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the nine samples taken, all but one tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action STEMCivics Charter School has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
2 nd Floor Drinking Water Fountain ID # SCC-OGBDF1-O/S G BATH	29.1	Disconnected outlet

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our administration office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at stemcivics.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact **John Snuffin** at the **Administration Office**, [609 495-5713].

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Leigh Byron
Head of Schools

April 27, 2017

Lawton C. Johnson Summit Middle School
272 Morris Ave.
Summit, NJ 07901

Dear Lawton C. Johnson Summit Middle School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting students, teachers, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Summit Public Schools tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

As a district, Summit Public Schools was proactive in testing the water in our schools, before the Department of Education required schools to do so. Once the DOE put out guidelines for testing the drinking water, we compiled and conducted expanded tests to include every possible draw point for drinking water.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Summit Public Schools will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "Do not drink. Safe for handwashing only." sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Summit Public Schools. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 32 samples taken at LCJSMS, all but two tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Summit Public Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Cafeteria Kitchen Sink # 2	17.0	Signage (Not for Drinking. Handwashing only.)
Water Fountain Across from Rm 214	30.3	Took this out of service. Turned off water feed.

Next Steps

Summit Public Schools will schedule a second test for these locations. The second test will help to further delineate the source of the high lead levels. The reason for the high lead levels may be old faucets, clogged aerators, or infrequent use. Based on the results of the second test, the district will remediate the issue and will take all steps necessary to ensure safe drinking water for our students and staff.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

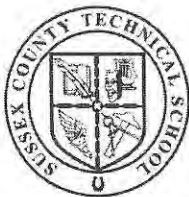
A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.summit.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Louis Pepe in the Business Office at 908-273-3025.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

June Chang
Superintendent of Schools



SUSSEX COUNTY TECHNICAL SCHOOL

105 North Church Road, Sparta, New Jersey 07871

Augustus O. Modla
Superintendent/Principal
Fax: (973) 383-4272
gmodla@sussextech.org

Phone: (973) 383-6700
Superintendent : Ext.211
Principal : Ext. 227

December 22, 2016

Dear Sussex County Technical School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Sussex County Technical School tested our school's drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Sussex County Technical School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Sussex County Technical School. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 56 samples taken, all but two tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Sussex County Technical School has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations:

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
ST-IM-1FL-124 (Kitchen Ice Machine)	31.6	Disconnected outlet, Lead filter is being order. Ice machine will be off until new filter can be installed
ST-TL-1FL-106 (Board Office Teacher's Lounge [Room 106] Sink)	60.2	Sink was turned off from any use until further testing and a corrective action plan can be created

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at <http://www.sussextech.org/page/3292> and click on Lead Results link. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Matthew Geary at the Maintenance Department, 973-383-6700 EXT 232. This notice was also transmitted to our parents and staff electronically by email.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "August Modla", written in a cursive style.

Augustus Modla
Superintendent of Schools

SWEDESBORO-WOOLWICH SCHOOL DISTRICT

ADMINISTRATION OFFICES

15 FREDRICK BOULEVARD
WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP, NJ 08085
Phone: 856-241-1552 Fax: 856-467-7041
WWW.SWEDESBORO-WOOLWICH.COM

Kristin P. O'Neil, Ed. D
Superintendent of Schools

Christopher J. DeStratis
School Business Administrator

March 28, 2017

Dear Swedesboro-Woolwich School District Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Swedesboro-Woolwich School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead. The sampling took place on February 17, 2017 and the results were received March 27, 2017.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Swedesboro-Woolwich School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 151 samples taken, all but 2 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). Follow-up flush sampling was completed and analyzed for the two failed samples. Each of the two outlets with elevated lead levels easily cleared the flush sample.

Remedial Measures

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, we will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what remedial action the Swedesboro-Woolwich School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Walter Hill School WHS-DW-2-RM 202	28.6	DISCONNECTED OUTLET
Charles Harker School CHS-DW-308	319	DISCONNECTED OUTLET

Follow-Up Flush Sampling

If initial test results reveal lead concentrations greater than 15 µg/l in a 250 mL sample for a given outlet, follow-up flush testing samples are analyzed to pinpoint where lead is getting into drinking water so that appropriate corrective measures can be taken (i.e. fixtures or interior plumbing). In our district, the two failed outlets were not being used, which appears to be the reason the first sample exceeded the action level. Results of the follow-up flush samples are below:

SWEDESBORO-WOOLWICH SCHOOL DISTRICT

ADMINISTRATION OFFICES

15 FREDRICK BOULEVARD
WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP, NJ 08085
Phone: 856-241-1552 Fax: 856-467-7041
WWW.SWEDESBORO-WOOLWICH.COM

Kristin P. O'Neil, Ed. D
Superintendent of Schools

Christopher J. DeStratis
School Business Administrator

Sample Location	Second Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Walter Hill School WHS-DW-2-RM 202	2.0	DISCONNECTED OUTLET
Charles Harker School CHS-DW-308	0.32	DISCONNECTED OUTLET

Despite the positive results from the follow-up flush draw, the district will keep these outlets disconnected due to their history and lack of use.

Information Regarding Lead in Drinking Water Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

SWEDESBORO-WOOLWICH SCHOOL DISTRICT

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Kristin P. O'Neil, Ed. D
Superintendent of Schools

Christopher J. DeStratis
School Business Administrator

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.swedesboro-woolwich.com. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Bill Murray, Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds at 856-241-1552 extension 1077.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,



Kristin P. O'Neil, Ed. D.
Superintendent of Schools



Tabernacle Township School District

132 New Road, Tabernacle, NJ 08088

Glenn Robbins
Superintendent of Schools

November 28, 2016

Dear Tabernacle Township Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Tabernacle Township School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Tabernacle Township School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Tabernacle Township School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 65 samples taken, all but 4 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Tabernacle Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action
OMS Kitchen Sink 2	21.8	Replace sink faucets, ensuring no brass or lead materials are used. (confirmatory testing will be done to prove this method is successful)
OMS Teacher's Lounge Sink 3	24.4	Replace sink faucets, ensuring no brass or lead materials are used. (confirmatory testing will be done to prove this method is successful)
OMS Teacher's Lounge Sink 4	19.3	Replace sink faucets, ensuring no brass or lead materials are used. (confirmatory testing will be done to prove this method is successful)
OMS iSTEM Sink	14.7	Replace sink faucets, ensuring no brass or lead materials are used. (confirmatory testing will be done to prove this method is successful)

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.tabschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Keith Higginbotham, Facilities Manager, Tabernacle Township School District, at 609.268.0153, ext. 1019.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Glenn Robbins



Tabernacle Township School District

132 New Road, Tabernacle, NJ 08088

Glenn Robbins
Superintendent of Schools

Glenn Robbins
Superintendent of Schools



Lynn Trager
Superintendent of Schools
Email: ltrager@tenafly.k12.nj.us

500 Tenaflly Road, Tenaflly, NJ 07670
Tel: 201-816-4501 – Fax: 201-816-4521

May 8, 2017

Dear Staff, Parents and Students,

New Jersey schools are now required to test their water for lead content every three years. Last year, we voluntarily tested our water and made the commitment to test the water every year. As a result, the district recently ordered water testing to be conducted by a private environmental testing company.

The environmental company tested water samples from drinking outlets, nurse's office sinks, ice machines, and food prep sinks in all schools and central office. Samples from 84 locations across the district were tested. One location came back with a reading of 17.7 ug/L. The acceptable level is 15 ug/L. The location is in the faculty room sink at Mackay. A filter was placed on the faucet last Thursday and another sample was taken and tested to ensure a reading below 15 ug/L. We should receive the results by the end of this week. All other areas tested below the acceptable level. The testing results will be posted on the district web site and all other compliance issues will be documented as required.

Student and staff safety is our primary concern and we encourage you to contact us if you have any questions or concerns regarding this matter. For additional information about lead and lead exposure, please reference the United States Environmental Protection Agency, at <https://www.epa.gov/lead>

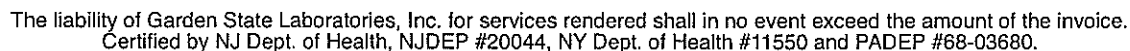
Sincerely,

Lynn Trager

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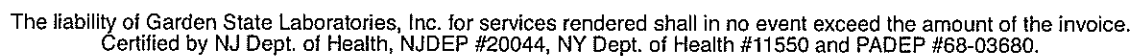
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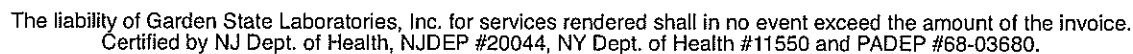
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Tewksbury Township Board of Education

Monica A. Rowland

Superintendent of Schools

173 Old Turnpike Road, Califon, NJ 07830

908-439-2010 ext. 4224

www.tewksburyschools.org

June 6, 2017

Dear Tewksbury School District Community:

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community, Tewksbury Township School District has been conducting testing of our schools' drinking water for lead. HAKS Environmental Engineers, 40 Wall Street, New York, NY have been contracted by the Tewksbury Board of Education to conduct and oversee all testing and reporting.

Why Test School Drinking Water for Lead?

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years old. To protect public health, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suggests that schools test their drinking water for lead. If lead is found at any water outlet at levels above 15 parts per billion (ppb), EPA recommends taking action to reduce the lead.

Is Our School's Drinking Water Safe?

Yes, our schools' water is safe. Tewksbury School District is currently performing testing of our schools' drinking water for lead. Of the 76 water samples analyzed from our 2 facilities, only 5 showed lead levels above the 15 ppb mark. **None of these outlets were water fountains.** Ninety-three percent of the water outlets tested did not have any lead problems.

It is important to note that sampling is still ongoing. Follow-up flush samples will be taken at each of the outlets that indicated lead levels above the specified threshold. **Until follow up testing is completed, we have disconnected or isolated these outlets so that they will not be used for any type of consumption.**

The first round of testing indicated lead at levels higher than the 15 ppb threshold at the following outlets:

Tewksbury Elementary School: 57 samples collected, 3 exceedances:

No.	Sample ID	Location
1	01 KI IN 129 FP (C)	1 st floor kitchen food prep faucet C (see attached floor plan) in Room 129
2	01 KI IN 129 FP (D)	1 st floor kitchen food prep faucet D (see attached floor plan) in Room 129
3	01 KI IN 129 ST (E)	1 st floor kitchen steamer E (see attached floor plan) in Room 129

Old Turnpike Middle School: 19 samples, 2 exceedances:

No.	Sample ID	Location
1	01 BO BY B200 POE	1 st floor point of entry in boiler room by B200 (see attached floor plan)
2	01 KI BY CF ST (C)	1 st floor kitchen steamer C (see attached floor plan)

Confirmatory flush samples will be taken at each of these outlets. If the fixtures are identified to contain lead or lead parts, we will replace the part or plumbing. While we continue with the sampling process, we will ensure that no one uses these outlets until the problem has been fixed.

How Can I Learn More?

You can see a copy of all of our water testing results at the school district's administrative office, which is open Monday to Friday from (9:00 am to 4:00 pm). Notification has also been posted to our web site at www.tewksburyschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, please contact Joanne Black at 908-439-2010 x4232. For information about water quality and sampling for lead at home, contact your local water supplier or state drinking water agency.

Additionally, the attached document and link to the EPA website provided below will provide further information.
<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>

Sincerely,



Monica A. Rowland
Superintendent of Schools

/bs

Basic Information about Lead in Drinking Water

Health Effects of Lead

The EPA has determined that lead in drinking water is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Lead is found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, food, certain types of pottery porcelain and pewter, and water. Lead can pose a significant risk to your health if too much of it enters your body. Lead builds up in the body over many years and can cause damage to the brain, red blood cells and kidneys. The greatest risk is to young children and pregnant women. Amounts of lead that will not hurt adults can slow down normal mental and physical development of growing bodies. In addition, a child at play often comes into contact with sources of lead contamination - like dirt and dust - that rarely affect an adult. It is important to wash children's hands and toys often, and to try to make sure they only put food in their mouths.

The degree of harm from lead exposure depends on a number of factors including the frequency, duration, and dose of the exposure(s) and individual susceptibility factors (e.g., age, previous exposure history, nutrition, and health). In addition, the degree of harm depends on one's total exposure to lead from all sources in the environment - air, soil, dust, food, and water. Lead in drinking water can be a significant contributor to overall exposure to lead, particularly for infants whose diet consists of liquids made with water, such as baby food, juice, or formula.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include leadbased solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning may contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead

For additional information visit the EPA website at:

<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>



TOMS RIVER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

DAVID M. HEALY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

1144 Hooper Avenue, Toms River, NJ 08753

732-505-5514 Fax: 732-505-9330

Email: dhealy@trschoools.com

March 7, 2017

Dear Members of the Toms River Regional Schools Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. The district recently began testing water within our schools in accordance with regulations adopted on July 13, 2016 by the State of New Jersey Board of Education. The regulations mandate testing for lead in drinking water in all public schools throughout New Jersey, reporting the results of testing, and any remedial actions required. This is in addition to the general municipal water testing that is completed regularly by the public water service providers.

As per these regulations, Toms River Regional Schools will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water, which is 15 ug/l or parts per billion (ppb). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location may remain on for non-drinking purposes. Accordingly, any drinking sources found to contain action levels will be immediately taken out of service.

Results of Testing

Per technical guidance developed by the NJ Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each building within the Toms River Regional School District. Through this effort we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 ug/l for lead, the actual lead level and what temporary remedial action Toms River Regional School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at this location.

Summary of Lead Failures

Location: Beachwood Elementary School

#	Sample Location	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Interim Remedial Action	Basis / Follow Up
7	Instrumental Office	18.0	Not a drinking source. Sign Posted: Do not drink. Safe for handwashing only”	Faucet to be replaced and re-test
14	Room 26 Bubbler*	26.4	Sign posted: “Do not drink from fountain. Being repaired. Sink faucet safe for use.”	Bubbler to be replaced and re-test

*Sink faucet adjacent to the bubbler (fountain) is within acceptable limits.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and development delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

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Lead in Drinking Water:

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of six. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information:

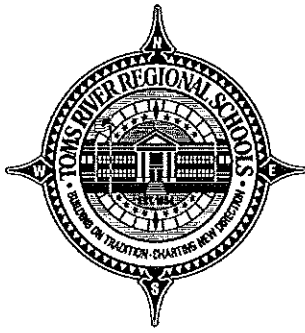
A copy of the results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel and parents, which can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.trschools.com. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mark B. Wagner, Educational Facility Manager (mbwagner@trschools.com), Dharm Bhatt, Facilities Engineer(dbhatt@trschools.com) or call the Facilities Department at (732) 505-5633.

For more information about reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website, www.epa.gov/lead , call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your local health care provider. If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dm Healy", written in a cursive style.

David M. Healy
Superintendent of Schools



TOMS RIVER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

DAVID M. HEALY

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

1144 Hooper Avenue, Toms River, NJ 08753

732-505-5514 Fax: 732-505-9330

Email: dhealy@trschoools.com

March 8, 2017

Dear Members of the Toms River Regional Schools Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. The district recently began testing water within our schools in accordance with regulations adopted on July 13, 2016 by the State of New Jersey Board of Education. The regulations mandate testing for lead in drinking water in all public schools throughout New Jersey, reporting the results of testing, and any remedial actions required. This is in addition to the general municipal water testing that is completed regularly by the public water service providers.

As per these regulations, Toms River Regional Schools will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water, which is 15 ug/l or parts per billion (ppb). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location may remain on for non-drinking purposes. Accordingly, any drinking sources found to contain action levels will be immediately taken out of service.

Results of Testing

Per technical guidance developed by the NJ Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each building within the Toms River Regional School District. Through this effort we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 ug/l for lead, the actual lead level and what temporary remedial action Toms River Regional School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at this location.

Summary of Lead Failures
Location: East Dover Elementary School

#	Sample Location	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Interim Remedial Action	Basis / Follow Up
8	Sink* Room 315	45.6	Posted signage" Do not drink, safe for handwashing only"	Faucet to be changed - retest
10	Sink* Room 314	27.8	Posted signage" Do not drink, safe for handwashing only"	Faucet to be changed - retest
16	Sink* Room 319	15.4	Posted signage" Do not drink, safe for handwashing only"	Faucet to be changed - retest
33	Sink* Room 327	17.5	Posted signage" Do not drink, safe for handwashing only"	Faucet to be changed - retest
44	Bubbler** Room 323	15.7	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being replaced. Sink faucet safe for use."	Bubbler to be replaced and re-test
52	Bubbler** Room 346	59	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being replaced. Sink faucet safe for use."	Bubbler to be replaced and re-test
54	Bubbler Room 345	25	Posted signage" Do not drink, safe for handwashing only"	Bubbler to be replaced and re-test
55	Sink Room 345	15.2	Posted signage" Do not drink, safe for handwashing only"	Faucet to be replaced and re-test
56	Bubbler** Room 344	30.6	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being replaced. Sink faucet safe for use."	Bubbler to be replaced and re-test

60	Bubbler** Room 342	25	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being replaced. Sink faucet safe for use."	Bubbler to be replaced and re-test
62	Bubbler** Room 341	16.1	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being replaced. Sink faucet safe for use."	Bubbler to be replaced and re-test
66	Bubbler** Room 339	16.6	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being replaced. Sink faucet safe for use."	Bubbler to be replaced and re-test
84	Sink* Room 310	18.8	Posted signage" Do not drink, safe for handwashing only"	Faucet to be replaced and re-test

* Bubbler (fountain) adjacent to sink is within allowable limits

**Sink adjacent to bubbler(fountain) is within allowable limits

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and development delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Waters

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subjected to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning may contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water:

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of six. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information:

A copy of the results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel and parents, which can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.trschools.com. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mark B. Wagner, Educational Facility Manager (mbwagner@trschools.com), Dharm Bhatt, Facilities Engineer (dbhatt@trschools.com) or call the Facilities Department at (732) 505-5633.

For more information about reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website, www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your local health care provider. If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dm Healy", written in a cursive style.

David M. Healy
Superintendent of Schools



TOMS RIVER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

DAVID M. HEALY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

1144 Hooper Avenue, Toms River, NJ 08753

732-505-5514 Fax: 732-505-9330

Email: dhealy@trschoools.com

March 6, 2017

Dear Members of the Toms River Regional Schools Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. The district recently began testing water within our schools in accordance with regulations adopted on July 13, 2016 by the State of New Jersey Board of Education. The regulations mandate testing for lead in drinking water in all public schools throughout New Jersey, reporting the results of testing, and any remedial actions required. This is in addition to the general municipal water testing that is completed regularly by the public water service providers.

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The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 ug/l for lead, the actual lead level and what temporary remedial action Toms River Regional School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at this location.

Summary of Lead Failures

Location: Hooper Avenue Elementary School

#	Sample Location	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Interim Remedial Action	Basis / Follow Up
3	Main Office sink	17	Not a drinking source Sign posted: "Do not drink. Safe for handwashing only."	Faucet to be changed - retest
11	B-17	87.4	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being removed. Sink faucet safe for use."	No longer used. Bubbler to be removed. Water supply to be capped.
12	Sink B-17	22	Posted signage "Do not drink, safe for handwashing only."	Faucet to be changed - retest
13	Bubbler B-8*	19.3	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being removed. Sink faucet safe for use."	No longer used. Bubbler to be removed. Water supply to be capped.
15	Bubbler B-7*	29.7	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being removed. Sink faucet safe for use."	No longer used. Bubbler to be removed. Water supply to be capped.
17	Bubbler B-20*	22	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being removed. Sink faucet safe for use."	No longer used. Bubbler to be removed. Water supply to be capped.
19	Bubbler B-6*	24.4	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being removed. Sink faucet safe for use."	No longer used. Bubbler to be removed. Water supply to be capped.
31	Bubbler B-13	415	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being removed. Sink faucet safe for use."	No longer used. Bubbler to be removed. Water supply to be capped.
32	Sink B-13	187	Posted signage "Do not drink, safe for handwashing only"	Faucet to be changed - retest
35	Bubbler B-12*	24	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being removed. Sink faucet safe for use."	No longer used. Bubbler to be removed. Water supply to be capped.

#	Sample Location	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Interim Remedial Action	Basis / Follow Up
37	Bubbler B-30*	28.6	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being removed. Sink faucet safe for use."	No longer used. Bubbler to be removed. Water supply to be capped.
41	Bubbler B-31*	24.4	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being removed. Sink faucet safe for use."	No longer used. Bubbler to be removed. Water supply to be capped.
43	Bubbler B-28*	19.3	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being removed. Sink faucet safe for use."	No longer used. Bubbler to be removed. Water supply to be capped.
48	Bubbler B-36*	20.4	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being removed. Sink faucet safe for use."	No longer used. Bubbler to be removed. Water supply to be capped.
50	Bubbler B-26	440	Posted signage "Do not drink, safe for handwashing only"	No longer used. Bubbler to be removed. Water supply to be capped.
51	Sink B-26	34.3	Posted signage "Do not drink, safe for handwashing only"	Faucet to be changed - retest
60	Sink Media Center	30	Posted signage "Do not drink, safe for handwashing only"	Faucet to be changed - retest
67	Bubbler C-7*	258	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being removed. Sink faucet safe for use."	No longer used. Bubbler to be removed. Water supply to be capped.
69	Bubbler C-17*	22.2	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being removed. Sink faucet safe for use."	No longer used. Bubbler to be removed. Water supply to be capped.

#	Sample Location	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Interim Remedial Action	Basis / Follow Up
71	Bubbler C-8*	17.2	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being removed. Sink faucet safe for use."	No longer used. Bubbler to be removed. Water supply to be capped.
76	Bubbler C-13*	18.8	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being removed. Sink faucet safe for use."	No longer used. Bubbler to be removed. Water supply to be capped.
78	Bubbler C-10*	41.8	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being removed. Sink faucet safe for use."	No longer used. Bubbler to be removed. Water supply to be capped.
81	Sink C-11	169	Posted signage "Do not drink, safe for handwashing only"	Faucet to be changed - retest
82	Bubbler C-11	25.0	Posted signage "Do not drink, safe for handwashing only"	No longer used. Bubbler to be removed. Water supply to be capped.
88	Bubbler C-28*	25.0	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being removed. Sink faucet safe for use."	No longer used. Bubbler to be removed. Water supply to be capped.
90	Bubbler C-31*	15.2	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being removed. Sink faucet safe for use."	No longer used. Bubbler to be removed. Water supply to be capped.
93	Bubbler C-27*	31.5	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being removed. Sink faucet safe for use."	No longer used. Bubbler to be removed. Water supply to be capped.
95	Bubbler C-26*	15.9	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being removed. Sink faucet safe for use."	No longer used.

				Bubbler to be removed. Water supply to be capped.
#	Sample Location	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Interim Remedial Action	Basis / Follow Up
99	Sink C-25*	60	Posted signage “Do not drink, safe for handwashing only”	Faucet to be replaced-retest
101	Bubbler C-37*	103	Sign posted: “Do not drink from fountain. Being removed. Sink faucet safe for use.”	No longer used. Bubbler to be removed. Water supply to be capped.
103	Bubbler C-24	19.1	Posted signage “Do not drink, safe for handwashing only”	No longer used. Bubbler to be removed. Water supply to be capped.
104	Sink C-24	17.8	Posted signage “Do not drink, safe for handwashing only”	Faucet to be replaced-retest
105	Bubbler C-38*	28.6	Sign posted: “Do not drink from fountain. Being removed. Sink faucet safe for use.”	No longer used. Bubbler to be removed. Water supply to be capped.

*Sink faucet adjacent to the bubbler (fountain) is within acceptable limits.

Health Effects of Lead

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the corrosion, or wearing away of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subjected to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning may contain fairly high levels of lead.

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For More Information:

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Sincerely,

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David M. Healy
Superintendent of Schools



TOMS RIVER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

DAVID M. HEALY

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

1144 Hooper Avenue, Toms River, NJ 08753

732-505-5514 Fax: 732-505-9330

Email: dhealy@trschoools.com

May 2, 2017

Dear Members of the Toms River Regional Schools Community,

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Summary of Lead Failures

Location: Intermediate East School

#	Sample Location	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Interim Remedial Action	Basis / Follow Up
26	Kitchen	29.6	Sink has not been used and is not required for food preparation, It is to be removed and capped.	None required. Sink to be removed.

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David M. Healy
Superintendent of Schools



TOMS RIVER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

DAVID M. HEALY

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

1144 Hooper Avenue, Toms River, NJ 08753

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Email: dhealy@trschoools.com

May 2, 2017

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Summary of Lead Failures

Location: Intermediate North School

#	Sample Location	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Interim Remedial Action	Basis / Follow Up
12	Supervisor's Office	38.3	Not a drinking source. Sign Posted: Do not drink. Safe for handwashing only"	Faucet to be replaced and re-tested
26	Room B-5	22.2	Water shut off at source	Faucet to be replaced and re-tested
30	Main Office	276	Not a drinking source. Sign Posted: Do not drink. Safe for handwashing only"	Faucet to be replaced and re-tested

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David M. Healy
Superintendent of Schools



TOMS RIVER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

DAVID M. HEALY

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

1144 Hooper Avenue, Toms River, NJ 08753

732-505-5514 Fax: 732-505-9330

Email: dhealy@trschoools.com

February 15, 2017

Dear Members of the Toms River Regional Schools Community,

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Summary of Lead Failures

Location: North Dover Elementary School

#	Sample Location	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Interim Remedial Action	Basis / Follow Up
4	Room 402 Sink	16.9	Posted signage “Do not drink. Safe for handwashing only.”	Faucet to be replaced- retest
5	Room 401 Bubbler	44.9	Taken out of service Posted signage “This water fountain out of service until further notice”	Bubbler to be replaced - retest
53	Room 412 Sink	19.6	Posted signage “Do not drink. Safe for handwashing only.”	Faucet to be replaced- retest
56	Hallway Bubbler	16.2	Taken out of service Posted signage “This water fountain out of service until further notice”	Bubbler to be replaced -flush and retest

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David M. Healy
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SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

1144 Hooper Avenue, Toms River, NJ 08753

732-505-5514 Fax: 732-505-9330

Email: dhealy@trschoools.com

February 10, 2017

Dear Members of the Toms River Regional Schools Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. The district recently began testing water within our schools in accordance with regulations adopted on July 13, 2016 by the State of New Jersey Board of Education. The regulations mandate testing for lead in drinking water in all public schools throughout New Jersey, reporting the results of testing, and any remedial actions required. This is in addition to the general municipal water testing that is completed monthly by the public water service providers.

As per these regulations, Toms River Regional Schools will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water, which is 15 ug/l or parts per billion (ppb). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location may remain on for non-drinking purposes. Accordingly, any drinking sources found to contain action levels will be immediately taken out of service.

Results of Testing

Per technical guidance developed by the NJ Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each building within the Toms River Regional School District. Through this effort we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 ug/l for lead, the actual lead level and what temporary remedial action Toms River Regional School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at this location.

Summary of Lead Failures

Location: Pine Beach Elementary School

#	Sample Location	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Interim Remedial Action	Basis / Follow Up
14	Room 206- sink *	28.3	Sign posted: "Do not drink. Safe for handwashing only."	Faucet to be changed- retest
28	Room 219-sink*	18.4	Sign posted: "Do not drink. Safe for handwashing only."	Faucet to be changed- retest
40	Room 213 sink *	34.6	Sign posted: "Do not drink. Safe for handwashing only."	Faucet to be changed- retest

*Bubbler (fountain) which is adjacent to the sink is within acceptable limits.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and development delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Waters

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subjected to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning may contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water:

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of six. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information:

A copy of the results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel and parents, which can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.trschools.com. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mark B. Wagner, Educational Facility Manager (mbwagner@trschools.com), Dharm Bhatt, Facilities Engineer (dbhatt@trschools.com) or call the Facilities Department at (732) 505-5633.

For more information about reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website, www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your local health care provider. If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Healy", with a stylized, cursive script.

David M. Healy
Superintendent of Schools



TOMS RIVER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

DAVID M. HEALY

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

1144 Hooper Avenue, Toms River, NJ 08753

732-505-5514 Fax: 732-505-9330

Email: dhealy@trschoools.com

March 7, 2017

Dear Members of the Toms River Regional Schools Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. The district recently began testing water within our schools in accordance with regulations adopted on July 13, 2016 by the State of New Jersey Board of Education. The regulations mandate testing for lead in drinking water in all public schools throughout New Jersey, reporting the results of testing, and any remedial actions required. This is in addition to the general municipal water testing that is completed monthly by the public water service providers.

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Results of Testing

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Summary of Lead Failures
Location: Silver Bay Elementary School

#	Sample Location	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Interim Remedial Action	Basis / Follow Up
3	Sink Kitchen	18.4	Sign posted: "Do not drink. Safe for handwashing only."	Faucet to be changed - retest
5	Sink Nurse	19.8	Sign posted: "Do not drink. Safe for handwashing only."	Faucet to be changed - retest
7	Bubbler Room B -107*	19.9	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being repaired. Sink faucet safe for use."	Bubbler to be replaced and re-test
10	Bubbler Room B -109*	16.3	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being repaired. Sink faucet safe for use."	Bubbler to be replaced and re-test
13	Bubbler Room B - 110*	39.5	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being repaired. Sink faucet safe for use."	Bubbler to be replaced and re-test
17	Bubbler Room B - 101*	49.2	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being repaired. Sink faucet safe for use."	Bubbler to be replaced and re-test
42	Bubbler Room B - 211 *	45.2	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being repaired. Sink faucet safe for use."	Bubbler to be replaced and re-test
50	Bubbler Room B -203 *	30.9	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being repaired. Sink faucet safe for use."	Bubbler to be replaced and re-test
52	Bubbler Room A - 107*	17.6	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being repaired. Sink faucet safe for use."	Bubbler to be replaced and re-test
84	Bubbler Room A - 207 *	105	Sign posted: "Do not drink from fountain. Being repaired. Sink faucet safe for use."	Bubbler to be replaced and re-test

*Sink faucet adjacent to the bubbler (fountain) is within acceptable limits.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and

kidneys and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and development delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Waters

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Lead in Drinking Water:

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For More Information:

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For more information about reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website, www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your local health care provider. If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,



David M. Healy
Superintendent of Schools



TOMS RIVER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

DAVID M. HEALY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

1144 Hooper Avenue, Toms River, NJ 08753

732-505-5514 Fax: 732-505-9330

Email: dhealy@trschoools.com

February 10, 2017

Dear Members of the Toms River Regional Schools Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. The district recently began testing water within our schools in accordance with regulations adopted on July 13, 2016 by the State of New Jersey Board of Education. The regulations mandate testing for lead in drinking water in all public schools throughout New Jersey, reporting the results of testing, and any remedial actions required. This is in addition to the general municipal water testing that is completed monthly by the public water service providers.

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Results of Testing

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Summary of Lead Failures

Location: South Toms River Elementary School

#	Sample Location	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Interim Remedial Action	Basis / Follow Up
7	Room 1 Sink	24	Posted signage “Do not drink. Safe for handwashing only.”	Faucet to be replaced- retest
42	Kitchen Sink	15.7	Posted signage “Do not drink. Safe for handwashing only.”	Faucet to be changed - retest

Health Effects of Lead

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dm Healy", written in a cursive style.

David M. Healy
Superintendent of Schools



TOMS RIVER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

DAVID M. HEALY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

1144 Hooper Avenue, Toms River, NJ 08753

732-505-5514 Fax: 732-505-9330

Email: dhealy@trschoools.com

March 9, 2017

Dear Members of the Toms River Regional Schools Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. The district recently began testing water within our schools in accordance with regulations adopted on July 13, 2016 by the State of New Jersey Board of Education. The regulations mandate testing for lead in drinking water in all public schools throughout New Jersey, reporting the results of testing, and any remedial actions required. This is in addition to the general municipal water testing that is completed regularly by the public water service providers.

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Summary of Lead Failures

Location: Walnut Street Elementary School

#	Sample Location	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Interim Remedial Action	Basis / Follow Up
22	Drinking Fountain- Hall C	17.1	Drinking fountain shut off Sign posted: "Out of Service."	Fountain to be changed- retest
82	Sink Room D-4	19.6	Faucet shut off. Sign posted: "Out of Service."	Faucet to be changed- retest

Health Effects of Lead

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dm Healy", with a stylized, cursive script.

David M. Healy
Superintendent of Schools



TOMS RIVER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

DAVID M. HEALY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

1144 Hooper Avenue, Toms River, NJ 08753

732-505-5514 Fax: 732-505-9330

Email: dhealy@trschoools.com

February 8, 2017

Dear Members of the Toms River Regional Schools Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. The district recently began testing water within our schools in accordance with regulations adopted on July 13, 2016 by the State of New Jersey Board of Education. The regulations mandate testing for lead in drinking water in all public schools throughout New Jersey, reporting the results of testing, and any remedial actions required. This is in addition to the general municipal water testing that is completed monthly by the public water service providers.

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Summary of Lead Failures

Location: Washington Street Elementary School

#	Sample Location	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Interim Remedial Action	Basis / Follow Up
0	Storage Rm adjacent to Boiler Rm. Point of entry (POE)	22.5	Not a drinking source Sign posted: "Do not drink. Safe for handwashing only."	Not a drinking source. No further action. Signage to remain in place
3	Nurse	28.4	Sign posted: "Do not drink. Safe for handwashing only."	Faucet to be changed - retest
8	Room #501-sink*	16.4	Sign posted: "Do not drink. Safe for handwashing only."	Faucet to be changed - retest
17	Room #504-sink*	34	Sign posted: "Do not drink. Safe for handwashing only."	Faucet to be changed - retest
21	Room #506-sink*	15.3	Sign posted: "Do not drink. Safe for handwashing only."	Faucet to be changed - retest
24	Room #512-sink*	32	Sign posted: "Do not drink. Safe for handwashing only."	Faucet to be changed - retest
27	Room #510-sink*	32	Sign posted: "Do not drink. Safe for handwashing only."	Faucet to be changed - retest

*Bubbler (fountain) adjacent to the sink faucet is within acceptable limits.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and development delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

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Sincerely,



David M. Healy
Superintendent of Schools



TOMS RIVER REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

DAVID M. HEALY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

1144 Hooper Avenue, Toms River, NJ 08753

732-505-5514 Fax: 732-505-9330

Email: dhealy@trschoools.com

February 8, 2017

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Summary of Lead Failures

Location: West Dover Elementary School

#	Sample Location	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Interim Remedial Action	Basis / Follow Up
0	Custodial Closet by Custodial Office. Point of entry (POE)	69	Not a drinking source Sign posted: "Do not drink. Safe for handwashing only."	Not a drinking source. No further action. Signage to remain in place
1	Media Center Kitchen Sink	30.6	Posted signage" Do not drink, safe for handwashing only"	Faucet to be changed - retest
13	Room #104- sink*	27	Posted signage" Do not drink, safe for handwashing only"	Faucet to be changed - retest
37	Room #201-sink*	75	Posted signage" Do not drink, safe for handwashing only"	Faucet to be changed - retest

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Health Effects of Lead

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Healy", written in a cursive style.

David M. Healy
Superintendent of Schools

TRENTON BOARD OF EDUCATION

"Children Come First, niños son primeros."

Mrs. Lucy Feria
Interim Superintendent of Schools
609.656.5454 • 609.989.2682 fax
lferia@trenton.k12.nj.us



Hope Grant
Principal
609.656.7264 • 609.989-2940 fax
hgrant@trenton.k12.nj.us

Dana Williamson
Vice Principal
dwilliamson@trenton.k12.nj.us

September 26, 2016

Buildings and Grounds Department
9th Grade Academy
145 Pennington Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey

Dear 9th Grade Academy Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Trenton Public Schools tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, 9th Grade Academy will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Trenton Public Schools this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 27 samples taken, all but 7 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Trenton Public Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Sink in Classroom A13	23	Posted Sign-Safe for Hand Wash Only
Bubbler Water Fountain in Classroom A5	74	Posted Sign-Safe for Hand Wash Only
Sink in Classroom A3	140	Removed Bubbler Posted Sign-Safe for Hand Wash Only
Bubbler Water Fountain in Classroom C30	35	
Bubbler Water Fountain in Classroom B13	17	Removed Fountain, Posted Sign for Hand Wash Only
Bubbler Water Fountain in Classroom B8	120	Removed Fountain, Posted Sign for Hand Wash Only
Sink in Classroom B4	26	Removed Bubbler, Posted Sign-Safe for Hand Wash Only

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at [\[www.trenton.k12.nj.us\]](http://www.trenton.k12.nj.us). For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Dwayne Mosley at the Buildings and Grounds Department 609 656-4862.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Lucy Feria

Ms. Lucy Feria, Interim
Superintendent of Schools

TRENTON BOARD OF EDUCATION

"Children Come First, niños son primeros."

Mrs. Lucy Feria
Interim Superintendent of Schools
609.656.5454 • 609.989.2682 fax
lferia@trenton.k12.nj.us



Nicole Bethea
Principal
609.656.4716 • 609.421-6386 fax
nbethea@trenton.k12.nj.us

September 26, 2016

Buildings and Grounds Department
Franklin Elementary School
200 William Street
Trenton, New Jersey

Dear Franklin Elementary School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Trenton Public Schools tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Franklin Elementary School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Trenton Public Schools this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 18 samples taken, all but 4 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Trenton Public Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
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Sink in Bathroom Room 308	110	
Sink in Bathroom in Room 302	28	
Sink in Classroom 110	310	
Sink in Classroom 101	110	

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at [www.trenton.k12.nj.us]. For

more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Dwayne Mosley at the Buildings and Grounds Department 609 656-4862.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Lucy Feria

Ms. Lucy Feria, Interim
Superintendent of Schools



Union County Educational Services Commission

45 Cardinal Drive
Westfield, New Jersey 07090
Phone: 908-233-9317
Fax: 908-233-7432
Transportation Fax: 908-518-1669

December 13, 2016

Dear **UCESC** Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, **UCESC** tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, **UCESC** will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within **UCESC**. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 110 samples taken, all but one tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the water outlet that tested above the 15 ppb for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action **UCESC** has taken to reduce the levels of lead at this location. This outlet is not a drinking water outlet, it is a point of entry into the building.

Sample Location	First Draw Results in ug/1 (ppb)	Flush Draw Result in ug/1 (ppb)	Remedial Action
Crossroads School Room #: Basement B09 ID #: C-1 Point of Entry	569	2	Posted as "Not for Drinking Water Use"

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at **www.ucesc.org**. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Robert A. Behot, Business Administrator/Board Secretary at 908-233-9317 x243.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Terry Foppert

Superintendent of Schools

2016 Lead in Drinking Water Statement of Assurance

Union County Educational Services Commission
45 Cardinal Drive
Westfield, NJ 07090-3316

Sent via e-mail: Leadtesting@doe.state.nj.us

To whom it may concern:

On Saturday October 1, 2016 and on Saturday October 29, 2016 the Union County Educational Services Commission at 45 Cardinal Drive, Westfield, New Jersey conducted lead in drinking water sampling. The lead in drinking water sampling was conducted in accordance with the New Jersey Schools Lead in Drinking Water Regulations; N.J.A.C. 6A:26-1.2;12.4 and the USEPA "3 T's for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools". A total of one hundred and ten (110) initial and flush samples were taken and a total of fifty-six (56) drinking water samples were analyzed from all drinking water outlets to which a student or staff member has or may have access to in all Union County Educational Services Commissions facilities. Analytical results for all but one (1) sample were below the action level of 15ppb. The analytical results of the follow-up flush sample indicated levels below the action level of 15ppb.

Name of NJ Certified Laboratory who performed the analytical testing and certification number:

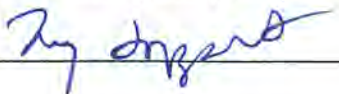
Name: ESC Lab Sciences Certification Number: TN002

Please see the below checklist indicating all required steps were taken to meet the regulatory requirements of N.J.A.C 6A:26 1.2 and 12.4.

- ✓ QAPP signed by all parties involved in sampling (Program Manager, Project Manager, Individual School Project Officers, Laboratory Manager, Laboratory QA Officer)
- ✓ Sampling conducted in accordance with a Lead Sampling Plan
- ✓ Completed Plumbing Profile (Attachment B)
- ✓ Completed Water Outlet Inventory (Attachment C)
- ✓ Completed Filter Inventory (Attachment D)
- ✓ Completed Flushing Log (Attachment E): **Not Applicable**

- ✓ Completed data packages for each sampling event including Chain of Custody sheets, field notes, results report and Excel spreadsheet
- ✓ Ensured all results reported to at least 3 significant figures
- ✓ Ensured no results above 100 µg/l
- ✓ Compared field notes/ Chain of Custody notes with sampling results
- ✓ Ensured all outlets were operational and sampled
- ✓ Ensured all sample codes are identified on the Key Code
- ✓ Verified that water outlets requiring flushing were properly flushed: **Not applicable**
- ✓ Compared first draw samples with follow-up flush samples
- ✓ Completed filter inventory with date installed, replacement frequency and determined if they were NSF certified for lead reduction
- ✓ Union County Educational Services Commission has made the results of all water samples publicly available at the school facility and on the Union County Educational Services Commission website.

Superintendent Name (Print): Terry Fopper^r

Signature:  Date: 11/22/16



Union County Educational Services Commission

45 Cardinal Drive
Westfield, New Jersey 07090
Phone: 908-233-9317
Fax: 908-233-7432
Transportation Fax: 908-518-1669

December 13, 2016

Dear **UCESC** Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, **UCESC** tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, **UCESC** will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within **UCESC**. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 110 samples taken, all but one tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the water outlet that tested above the 15 ppb for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action **UCESC** has taken to reduce the levels of lead at this location. This outlet is not a drinking water outlet, it is a point of entry into the building.

Sample Location	First Draw Results in ug/1 (ppb)	Flush Draw Result in ug/1 (ppb)	Remedial Action
Crossroads School Room #: Basement B09 ID #: C-1 Point of Entry	569	2	Posted as "Not for Drinking Water Use"

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at **www.ucesc.org**. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Robert A. Behot, Business Administrator/Board Secretary at 908-233-9317 x243.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Terry Foppert

Superintendent of Schools

UPPER DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS

(856) 455 – 2267

WWW.UDTS.ORG



April 3, 2017

Charles F. Seabrook School

Grades PreK - 3
Mr. Stephen Wilchensky, Principal
Ext. 4201
1373 Highway 77
Seabrook, NJ 08302
Fax: (856) 451 – 1930

Elizabeth F. Moore School

Grades 4 & 5
Dr. Lindsay McCarron, VP/Curr. Coord.
Ext. 5201
1361 Highway 77
Seabrook, NJ 08302
Fax: (856) 451 – 8678

Woodruff School

Grades 6 - 8
Dr. Edward Regan, Principal
Ext. 3201
1385 Highway 77
Seabrook, NJ 08302
Fax: (856) 453 – 7077

Child Study Team Mr. Jeff Chierici, Interim CST Director - Charles F. Seabrook School Ext. 4134 Fax: (856) 451-1673

Upper Deerfield Township School District
1385 State Hwy. 77
Seabrook, NJ 08302

Dear Parents in our Upper Deerfield Township School District Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, we tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Woodruff School and Seabrook School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within our Upper Deerfield Township School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 122 tested water samples taken among our three schools, 109 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]) with the remaining 13 testing above this level.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action our Upper Deerfield Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations. Of the 122 samples collected, only 13 samples had levels above the 15 µg/l [ppb]. These areas are identified in the table below and were from the Seabrook and Woodruff schools as none of the samples from Moore School tested above the threshold.

Sample Location – SEABROOK SCHOOL	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Hall Across Main Office – Drinking Water Bubbler	92.0	Disconnected supply to outlet Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK"
Classroom 8 Drinking	99.4	Disconnected supply to outlet

Water Bubbler		Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK"
Classroom 7 – Sink Faucet	21.8	Disconnected supply to outlet Posted signage "HAND WASHING ONLY"
Sample Location – SEABROOK SCHOOL	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Classroom 5 – Drinking Water Bubbler	15.7	Disconnected supply to outlet Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK"
Classroom 3 – Drinking Water Bubbler	31.7	Disconnected supply to outlet Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK"
Classroom 3 – Sink Faucet	16.2	Disconnected supply to outlet Posted signage "HAND WASHING ONLY"
Hall Adjacent Classroom 1 – Drinking Water Bubbler	46.9	Disconnected supply to outlet Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK"
Classroom 10 – Sink Faucet	17.4	Disconnected supply to outlet Posted signage "HAND WASHING ONLY"
Art Room – Closest to Door Sink Faucet	23.0	Disconnected supply to outlet Posted signage "HAND WASHING ONLY"
Kitchen by Side Hall Entrance- Kitchen Steam Table	62.0	Disconnected supply to outlet
Kitchen – Kitchen Steam Table	37.8	Disconnected supply to outlet

Sample Location – WOODRUFF SCHOOL	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Consumer Science Room – Home Economics Cold Outlet	32.6	Disconnected supply to outlet Posted signage "HAND WASHING ONLY"
Consumer Science Room – Home Economics Cold Outlet	86.7	Disconnected supply to outlet Posted signage "HAND WASHING ONLY"

These were the only areas that tested above the acceptable levels in our schools. The remedial action is noted and these areas will be re-tested on April 26, 2017 with the new results being reported upon receipt.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and

kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

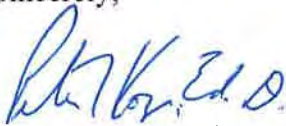
For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 1:30pm and are also available on our website at udts.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Bill Widen, CEFM at (856) 455-2267 ext. 4234.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,



Peter L. Koza, Ed. D.
Superintendent of Schools

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: TTI Environmental Inc.
1253 North Church St.
Moorestown NJ 08057

Report Date: 3/23/2017
Report No.: 532319 - Lead Water
Project: Upper Deerfield-Charles F. Seabrook School
Project No.: 16-1408

Client: TTI379

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.:6179390 **Location:**Nurse's Office-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:1 CSS-SF-NO

Lab No.:6179391 **Location:**Nurse's Office Restroom-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:2 CSS-SF-NOR

Lab No.:6179392 **Location:**Hall Across Main Office-Drinking Water **Result(ppb):**92.0
Client No.:3 CSS-DW-HMO
Bubbler

Lab No.:6179393 **Location:**Main Office Kitchenette-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:4 CSS-SF-MOK

Lab No.:6179394 **Location:**Classroom 8-Drinking Water Bubbler **Result(ppb):**99.4
Client No.:5 CSS-DW-C8

Lab No.:6179395 **Location:**Classroom 8-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):**6.90
Client No.:6 CSS-SF-C8

Lab No.:6179396 **Location:**Hall Across ESL-Drinking Water Bubbler **Result(ppb):**12.1
Client No.:7 CSS-DW-HESL

Lab No.:6179397 **Location:**Classroom 7-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):**21.8
Client No.:8 CSS-SF-C7

Lab No.:6179398 **Location:**Hall Adjacent Classroom 7-Drinking Water **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:9 CSS-DW-HC7
Bubbler

Lab No.:6179399 **Location:**Classroom 6-Drinking Water Bubbler **Result(ppb):**10.5
Client No.:10 CSS-DW-C6

Please refer to the Appendix of this report for further information regarding your analysis.

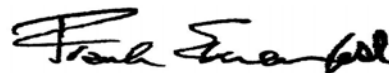
Date Received: 3/20/2017

Date Analyzed: 03/23/2017

Signature:

Analyst: Mark Stewart

Approved By:



Frank E. Ehrenfeld, III
Laboratory Director

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: TTI Environmental Inc.
1253 North Church St.
Moorestown NJ 08057

Report Date: 3/23/2017
Report No.: 532319 - Lead Water
Project: Upper Deerfield-Charles F. Seabrook School
Project No.: 16-1408

Client: TTI379

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.: 6179400 **Location:** Classroom 6-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** 9.50
Client No.: 11 CSS-SF-C6

Lab No.: 6179401 **Location:** Classroom 5-Drinking Water Bubblers **Result(ppb):** 15.7
Client No.: 12 CSS-DW-C5

Lab No.: 6179402 **Location:** Classroom 5-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** 7.50
Client No.: 13 CSS-SF-C5

Lab No.: 6179403 **Location:** Classroom 3-Drinking Water Bubblers **Result(ppb):** 31.7
Client No.: 14 CSS-DW-C3

Lab No.: 6179404 **Location:** Classroom 3-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** 16.2
Client No.: 15 CSS-SF-C3

Lab No.: 6179405 **Location:** Classroom 4-Drinking Water Bubblers **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 16 CSS-DW-C4

Lab No.: 6179406 **Location:** Classroom 4-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** 2.60
Client No.: 17 CSS-SF-C4

Lab No.: 6179407 **Location:** Classroom 2-Drinking Water Bubblers Blank **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 18 BlankCSS-DW-C2

Lab No.: 6179408 **Location:** Classroom 2-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** 4.60
Client No.: 19 CSS-SF-C2

Lab No.: 6179409 **Location:** Hall Adjacent Classroom 1-Drinking Water Bubblers **Result(ppb):** 46.9
Client No.: 20 CSS-DW-HC1

Please refer to the Appendix of this report for further information regarding your analysis.

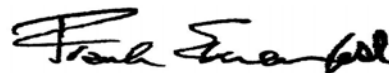
Date Received: 3/20/2017

Date Analyzed: 03/23/2017

Signature:

Analyst: Mark Stewart

Approved By:



Frank E. Ehrenfeld, III
Laboratory Director

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: TTI Environmental Inc.
1253 North Church St.
Moorestown NJ 08057

Report Date: 3/23/2017
Report No.: 532319 - Lead Water
Project: Upper Deerfield-Charles F. Seabrook School
Project No.: 16-1408

Client: TTI379

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.: 6179410 **Location:** Classroom 1-Drinking Water Bubbler **Result(ppb):** 2.80
Client No.: 21 CSS-DW-C1

Lab No.: 6179411 **Location:** Classroom 1-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** 13.9
Client No.: 22 CSS-SF-C1

Lab No.: 6179412 **Location:** Classroom 15-Drinking Water Bubbler **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 23 CSS-DW-C15

Lab No.: 6179413 **Location:** Classroom 15-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 24 CSS-SF-C15

Lab No.: 6179414 **Location:** Classroom 16-Drinking Water Bubbler **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 25 CSS-DW-C16

Lab No.: 6179415 **Location:** Classroom 16-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 26 CSS-SF-C16

Lab No.: 6179416 **Location:** Classroom 17-Drinking Water Bubbler **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 27 CSS-DW-C17

Lab No.: 6179417 **Location:** Classroom 17-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 28 CSS-SF-C17

Lab No.: 6179418 **Location:** Classroom 18-Drinking Water Bubbler **Result(ppb):** 2.60
Client No.: 29 CSS-DW-C18

Lab No.: 6179419 **Location:** Classroom 18-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 30 CSS-SF-C18

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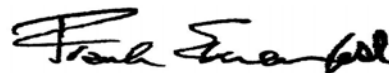
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Project No.: 16-1408

Client: TTI379

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.: 6179420 **Location:** Classroom 19-Drinking Water Bubbler **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 31 CSS-DW-C19

Lab No.: 6179421 **Location:** Classroom 19-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 32 CSS-SF-C19

Lab No.: 6179422 **Location:** Classroom 14-Drinking Water Bubbler **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 33 CSS-DW-C14

Lab No.: 6179423 **Location:** Classroom 14-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** 2.60
Client No.: 34 CSS-SF-C14

Lab No.: 6179424 **Location:** Classroom 13-Drinking Water Bubbler **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 35 CSS-DW-C13

Lab No.: 6179425 **Location:** Classroom 13-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 36 CSS-SF-C13

Lab No.: 6179426 **Location:** Classroom 12-Drinking Water Bubbler **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 37 CSS-DW-C12

Lab No.: 6179427 **Location:** Classroom 12-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** 2.10
Client No.: 38 CSS-SF-C12

Lab No.: 6179428 **Location:** Classroom 11-Drinking Water Bubbler **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 39 CSS-DW-C11

Lab No.: 6179429 **Location:** Classroom 11-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** 2.40
Client No.: 40 CSS-SF-C11

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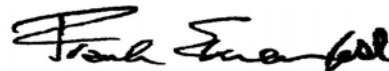
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LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.: 6179430 **Location:** Classroom 10-Drinking Water Bubblers **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 41 CSS-DW-C10

Lab No.: 6179431 **Location:** Classroom 10-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** 17.4
Client No.: 42 CSS-SF-C10

Lab No.: 6179432 **Location:** Classroom 9-Drinking Water Bubblers **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 43 CSS-DW-C9

Lab No.: 6179433 **Location:** Classroom 9-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** 3.20
Client No.: 44 CSS-SF-C9

Lab No.: 6179434 **Location:** Library Copy Room-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** 2.80
Client No.: 45 CSS-SF-LCR

Lab No.: 6179435 **Location:** Teacher's Lounge-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 46 CSS-SF-TL

Lab No.: 6179436 **Location:** Hall Adjacent Teacher's Lounge-Drinking Water Bubblers **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 47 CSS-DW-HTL

Lab No.: 6179437 **Location:** Classroom 27-Drinking Water Bubblers **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 48 CSS-DW-C27

Lab No.: 6179438 **Location:** Classroom 27-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** 7.60
Client No.: 49 CSS-SF-C27

Lab No.: 6179439 **Location:** Classroom 26-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 50 CSS-SF-C26

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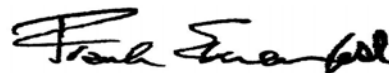
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LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.: 6179440 **Location:** Classroom 25-Drinking Water Bubblers **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 51 CSS-DW-C25

Lab No.: 6179441 **Location:** Classroom 25-Sink Bubblers **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 52 CSS-SF-C25

Lab No.: 6179442 **Location:** Classroom 24-Drinking Water Bubblers **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 53 CSS-DW-C24

Lab No.: 6179443 **Location:** Classroom 24-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 54 CSS-SF-C24

Lab No.: 6179444 **Location:** Classroom 23-Drinking Water Bubblers **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 55 CSS-DW-C23

Lab No.: 6179445 **Location:** Classroom 23-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 56 CSS-SF-C23

Lab No.: 6179446 **Location:** Classroom 22-Drinking Water Bubblers **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 57 CSS-DW-C22

Lab No.: 6179447 **Location:** Classroom 22-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** 3.90
Client No.: 58 CSS-SF-C22

Lab No.: 6179448 **Location:** Classroom 21-Drinking Water Bubblers **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 59 CSS-DW-C21

Lab No.: 6179449 **Location:** Classroom 21-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** 7.70
Client No.: 60 CSS-SF-C21

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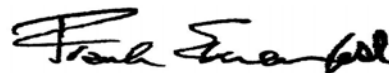
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Project No.: 16-1408

Client: TTI379

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.:6179450 **Location:**Classroom 20-Drinking Water Bubbler **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:61 CSS-DW-C20

Lab No.:6179451 **Location:**Classroom 20-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:62 CSS-SF-C20

Lab No.:6179452 **Location:**Resource Center-Drinking Water Bubbler **Result(ppb):**3.30
Client No.:63 CSS-DW-RC

Lab No.:6179453 **Location:**Resource Center-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):**4.70
Client No.:64 CSS-SF-RC

Lab No.:6179454 **Location:**Art Room Closest To Door-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):**23.0
Client No.:65 CSS-SF-AR1

Lab No.:6179455 **Location:**Art Room-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):**11.4
Client No.:66 CSS-SF-AR2

Lab No.:6179456 **Location:**Art Room-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:67 CSS-SF-AR3

Lab No.:6179457 **Location:**Art Room Furthest To Door-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:68 CSS-SF-AR4

Lab No.:6179458 **Location:**Music Room-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):**4.00
Client No.:69 CSS-SF-MR

Lab No.:6179459 **Location:**Gym Hall Left-Water Cooler (Chiller Unit) **Result(ppb):**<2.00
Client No.:70 CSS-WC-GHL

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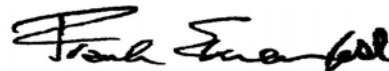
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Moorestown NJ 08057

Report Date: 3/23/2017
Report No.: 532319 - Lead Water
Project: Upper Deerfield-Charles F. Seabrook School
Project No.: 16-1408

Client: TTI379

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.: 6179460 **Location:** Gym Hall Right-Water Cooler (Chiller Unit) **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 71 CSS-WC-GHR

Lab No.: 6179461 **Location:** Kitchen By Side Hall Entrance-Kitchen Steam **Result(ppb):** 62.0
Client No.: 72 CSS-KST-KSHE Table

Lab No.: 6179462 **Location:** Kitchen Between Refrigerators-Food Prep Sink **Result(ppb):** 9.00
Client No.: 73 CSS-FP-KBR

Lab No.: 6179463 **Location:** Kitchen By Corner Ice Machine-Food Prep Sink **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 74 CSS-FP-KCIM

Lab No.: 6179464 **Location:** Kitchen Corner-Ice Machine **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 75 CSS-IM-KC

Lab No.: 6179465 **Location:** Kitchen Across Burners-Food Prep Sink **Result(ppb):** 5.90
Client No.: 76 CSS-FP-KB

Lab No.: 6179466 **Location:** Kitchen Across Steamer-Food Prep Sink **Result(ppb):** 5.60
Client No.: 77 CSS-FP-KS

Lab No.: 6179467 **Location:** Kitchen-Kitchen Steam Table **Result(ppb):** 37.8
Client No.: 79 CSS-KST-K

Lab No.: 6179468 **Location:** Lower Teacher's Lounge-sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 80 CSS-SF-LTL

Lab No.: 6179469 **Location:** Blank **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: Blank

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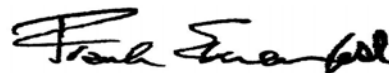
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1253 North Church St.
Moorestown NJ 08057

Report Date: 3/23/2017
Report No.: 532319 - Lead Water
Project: Upper Deerfield-Charles F. Seabrook School
Project No.: 16-1408

Client: TTI379

Appendix to Analytical Report:

Customer Contact: TTI Reports

Analysis: AAS-GF - ASTM D3559-08D, USEPA 40CFR 141.11B, 2010

This appendix seeks to promote greater understanding of any observations, exceptions, special instructions, or circumstances that the laboratory needs to communicate to the client concerning the above samples. The information below is used to help promote your ability to make the most informed decisions for you and your customers. Please note the following points of contact for any questions you may have.

iATL Customer Service: customerservice@iatl.com

iATL Office Manager: cdavis@iatl.com

iATL Account Representative: Shirley Clark

Sample Login Notes: See Batch Sheet Attached

Sample Matrix: Water

Exceptions Noted: See Following Pages

General Terms, Warrants, Limits, Qualifiers:

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iATL warrants the test results to be of a precision normal for the type and methodology employed for each sample submitted. iATL disclaims any other warrants, expressed or implied, including warranty of fitness for a particular purpose and warranty of merchantability. iATL accepts no legal responsibility for the purpose for which the client uses test results. Any analytical work performed must be governed by our Standard Terms and Conditions. Prices, methods and detection limits may be changed without notification. Please contact your Customer Service Representative for the most current information.

This confidential report relates only to those item(s) tested and does not represent an endorsement by NIST-NVLAP, AIHA LAP LLC, or any agency of local, state or province governments nor of any agency of the U.S. government.

This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory.

Information Pertinent to this Report:

Analysis by AAS Graphite Furnace:

- ASTM D3559-08D, USEPA 40CFR 141.11B, 2010

- USEPA 200.9Pb, AAS-GF, RL <2 ppb/sample

- USEPA SW 846-7000B:7421 - Pb(AAS-GF, RL <2 ppb/sample)

Certification:

- NYS-DOH No. 11021

- NJDEP No. 03863

Regulatory limit for lead in drinking water is 15.0 parts per billion as cited in EPA 40 CFR 141.11 National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, Subpart B: Maximum contaminant levels for inorganic chemicals.

All results are based on the samples as received at the lab. iATL assumes that appropriate sampling methods have been used and that the data upon which these results are based have been accurately supplied by the client.

Sample results are not corrected for contamination by field or analytical blanks.

PPB = Parts per billion. 1 µg/L = 1 ppb MDL = 0.24 PPB Reporting Limit (RL) = 2.0 PPB

Disclaimers / Qualifiers:

There may be some samples in this project that have a "NOTE:" associated with a sample result. We use added disclaimers or qualifiers to inform the client about something that requires further explanation. Here is a complete list with highlighted disclaimers pertinent to this project. For a full explanation of these and other disclaimers, please inquire at customerservice@iatl.com.

Water Sample Turbidity greater than 1.0 NTU does not meet Federal and NJ State Primary & Secondary Drinking Water Standards.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: TTI Environmental Inc.
1253 North Church St.
Moorestown NJ 08057

Report Date: 3/22/2017
Report No.: 532317 - Lead Water
Project: Upper Deerfield-Woodruff School
Project No.: 16-1408

Client: TTI379

LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.: 6179169 **Location:** Girl's Locker Room-Drinking Water Bubblers **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 1 WS-DW-GLR

Lab No.: 6179170 **Location:** Boy's Locker Room-Drinking Water Bubblers **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 2 WS-DW-BLR

Lab No.: 6179171 **Location:** Hall Adjacent Handicap Restroom Right-Water Cooler (Chiller Unit) **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 3 WS-WC-HHRR

Lab No.: 6179172 **Location:** Hall Adjacent Handicap Restroom Left-Water Cooler (Chiller Unit) **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 4 WS-WC-HHRL

Lab No.: 6179173 **Location:** Hall Adjacent Classroom 8-5-Water Cooler (Chiller Unit) **Result(ppb):** 11.7
Client No.: 5 WS-WC-H8-5

Lab No.: 6179174 **Location:** Hall Adjacent Classroom 8-3-Water Cooler (Chiller Unit) **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 6 WS-WC-H8-3

Lab No.: 6179175 **Location:** Library Storage-Sink Faucet **Result(ppb):** 2.30
Client No.: 7 WS-SF-LS

Lab No.: 6179176 **Location:** Hall Adjacent Computer Lab Left-Water Cooler (Chiller Unit) **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 8 WS-WC-HCLL

Lab No.: 6179177 **Location:** Hall Adjacent Computer Lab Right-Water Cooler (Chiller Unit) **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 9 WS-WC-HCLR

Lab No.: 6179178 **Location:** Hall Adjacent Boy's Restroom Right-Water Cooler (Chiller Unit) **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 10 WS-WC-HBRR

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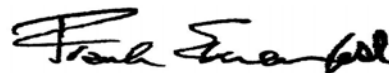
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LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.: 6179179 **Location:** Hall Adjacent Boy's Restroom Left-Water Cooler (Chiller Unit) **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 11 WS-WC-HBRL

Lab No.: 6179180 **Location:** Consumer Science Room-Home Economics Outlet, Cold **Result(ppb):** 2.60
Client No.: 12 WS-EC-CSR1

Lab No.: 6179181 **Location:** Consumer Science Room-Home Economics Outlet, Cold **Result(ppb):** 6.30
Client No.: 13 WS-EC-CSR2

Lab No.: 6179182 **Location:** Consumer Science Room-Home Economics Outlet, Cold **Result(ppb):** 6.90
Client No.: 14 WS-EC-CSR3

Lab No.: 6179183 **Location:** Consumer Science Room-Home Economics Outlet, Cold **Result(ppb):** 32.6
Client No.: 15 WS-EC-CSR4

Lab No.: 6179184 **Location:** Consumer Science Room-Home Economics Outlet, Cold **Result(ppb):** 86.7
Client No.: 16 WS-EC-CSR5

Lab No.: 6179185 **Location:** Ramp Hall Right-Water Cooler (Chiller Unit) **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 17 WS-WC-RHR

Lab No.: 6179186 **Location:** Ramp Hall Left-Water Cooler (Chiller Unit) **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 18 Blank WS-WC-RHL

Lab No.: 6179187 **Location:** Kitchen-Ice Machine **Result(ppb):** <2.00
Client No.: 19 WS-IM-K

Lab No.: 6179188 **Location:** Kitchen Rear Corner-Food Prep Sink **Result(ppb):** 2.10
Client No.: 20 WS-FP-KRC

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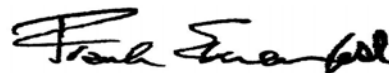
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LEAD WATER SAMPLE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lab No.: 6179189 Client No.: 21 WS-KF-K	Location: Kitchen-Kettle Fill	Result(ppb): 6.50
Lab No.: 6179190 Client No.: 23 WS-FP-KC	Location: Kitchen Center-Food Prep Sink	Result(ppb): 4.10
Lab No.: 6179191 Client No.: 24 WS-NS-CR	Location: Clinic Restroom-Nurse's Office Sink	Result(ppb): <2.00
Lab No.: 6179192 Client No.: 25 WS-TL-TL	Location: Faculty Room-Teacher's Lounge Sink	Result(ppb): <2.00
Lab No.: 6179193 Client No.: 26 WS-WC-HFR	Location: Hall Adjacent Faculty Room-Water Cooler (Chiller Unit)	Result(ppb): 6.50
Lab No.: 6179194 Client No.: 27 WS-SF-CR	Location: Copy Room-Sink Faucet	Result(ppb): <2.00
Lab No.: 6179195 Client No.: Blank	Location: Blank	Result(ppb): <2.00

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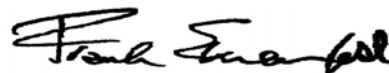
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- NJDEP No. 03863

Regulatory limit for lead in drinking water is 15.0 parts per billion as cited in EPA 40 CFR 141.11 National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, Subpart B: Maximum contaminant levels for inorganic chemicals.

All results are based on the samples as received at the lab. iATL assumes that appropriate sampling methods have been used and that the data upon which these results are based have been accurately supplied by the client.

Sample results are not corrected for contamination by field or analytical blanks.

PPB = Parts per billion. 1 µg/L = 1 ppb MDL = 0.24 PPB Reporting Limit (RL) = 2.0 PPB

Disclaimers / Qualifiers:

There may be some samples in this project that have a "NOTE:" associated with a sample result. We use added disclaimers or qualifiers to inform the client about something that requires further explanation. Here is a complete list with highlighted disclaimers pertinent to this project. For a full explanation of these and other disclaimers, please inquire at customerservice@iatl.com.

Water Sample Turbidity greater than 1.0 NTU does not meet Federal and NJ State Primary & Secondary Drinking Water Standards.



UPPER FREEHOLD REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

27 High Street • Allentown, New Jersey 08501
Central Office: 609-259-7292 • fax:609-259-0881

Dear Parents, Teachers and Members of the UFRSD School Community,

RICHARD M. FITZPATRICK, ED.D.

Superintendent of Schools
ext. 3210

Mark Guterl, M.A.

*Assistant Superintendent for
Curriculum and Instruction*
ext. 3212

Margaret Hom, S.B.A.

*Business Administrator
Board Secretary*
ext. 3211

Patrick Leary, M.A.

Director of Student Services
ext. 3357

Michael Dean, M.S.A.

Manager of Technology
ext. 1724

Concerns throughout the country related to water quality has brought attention to the need for frequent and consistent water quality assessments of all locations that dispense water in public spaces. The NJ Department of Education has taken the lead to conduct water quality testing in all public schools at every location that provides water.

The UFRSD is committed to protect our student's, teacher's and staff member's health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, on January 29, 2017, we tested every location that dispenses water in all schools including Newell Elementary School, Stone Bridge Middle School, Allentown High School, the Vocational Building and the Global Learning Center.

Of the 159 samples taken at Allentown High School and Newell Elementary School, all but thirteen (13) outlets tested below the lead action established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l parts per billion [ppb]). On those thirteen (13) outlets, the district will be performing **second level testing by following EPA recommendations** and performing flush testing. To perform a flush test, the EPA stipulates that water outlets must first be inactive for eight (8) hours. A 250 ml water sample is taken at each receptacle in question; this "first draw" is the water that is the first to come out of the tap after the period of inactivity. Finally, the line is flushed for 30 seconds and a second sample is taken. (www.epa.gov).

All locations with levels higher than 15 parts per billion (ppb) require remediation, retesting or removal.

SCHOOL NAME: NEWELL ELEMENTARY (Total 100 samples taken)

SAMPLE LOCATION	INITIAL WATER QUALITY FINDINGS	DISTRICT RESPONSE
NES Catereria Hand Wash Sink	22.2 ppb	Shut down and replace piping and faucets
Basement record storage room	177 ppb	Shut down spigot valve, replace piping & valve
Media Center, rear office, sink	97.4ppb	Turned water off & displayed sign "Safe for Handwashing Only"
Hall across room 107, Boys RR side, drinking water bubbler	18.1 ppb	Turned water off, clean screen/retest
Hall outside girls restroom, Water cooler	33.7 ppb	Turned water off, clean screen/retest
Room 305 sink faucet	135 ppb	Turned water off & displayed sign "Safe for Handwashing Only"

SCHOOL NAME: ALLENTOWN HIGH SCHOOL (Total 58 samples taken)		
SAMPLE LOCATION	INITIAL WATER QUALITY FINDINGS	DISTRICT RESPONSE
Hall adjacent to phone room, sink	22.2ppb	Turned water off and sign "Safe for Handwashing Only"
Room 615 prep sink	17.2 ppb	Turned water off and sign "Safe for Handwashing Only"
Room 401 prep sink	31.6 ppb	Turned water off and sign "Safe for Handwashing Only"
Room 310 prep sink	687 ppb	Turned water off and sign "Safe for Handwashing Only"
Kitchen , left sink	51.2ppb	Turned water off and sign "Safe for Handwashing Only"
Boys locker	22.8 ppb	Turned water off and sign "Safe for Handwashing Only"

For your information about what we should know regarding the effects of lead in the water supply, please read the information below.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduced attention span, and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning may contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available from Mr. Hersey Mayeux, Director of Buildings and Grounds at 609- 259-7292 #3445. between 8:00am and 3:30pm, for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel,

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

Sincerely,

Richard M. Fitzpatrick, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

RMF/kmf

February 22, 2017

Upper Township Board of Education Office
Upper Township School District
525 Perry Road, Petersburg, NJ 08270

Dear Upper Township Elementary School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Upper Township School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, [School Name] will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Upper Township School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 25 samples taken, all but 23 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Upper Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at upperschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Allen Matthews at the Upper Township Board of Education Office, 609-741-4031.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Remedy for Areas for High Lead Counts

(1) Sample ID# P17-0536-24 Annex Tech Room- signs will be installed stating Non-Potable Water

(2) Sample ID# P17-0536-25 Maintenance Room- signs will be installed stating Non-Potable Water

Sincerely,

Vincent Palmieri
Superintendent of Schools

PAS Sample ID	Client ID	Analysis	Results	Units	DF	PQL	MDL	MCL	Method	Date Sampled	Date Analyzed
P17-0536-01	FIELD BLANK ELEM	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 07:58	2/13/17 10:34
P17-0536-02	KITCHEN A	Lead	1.60 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 08:02	2/13/17 10:38
P17-0536-03	KITCHEN B	Lead	1.60 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 08:04	2/13/17 10:46
P17-0536-04	KITCHEN C	Lead	6.15	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 08:06	2/13/17 11:07
P17-0536-05	KITCHEN D	Lead	0.579 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 08:07	2/13/17 11:12
P17-0536-06	ELEM 1 DW	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 08:14	2/13/17 11:16
P17-0536-07	ELEM 55 SINK NURSE	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 08:16	2/13/17 11:20
P17-0536-08	ELEM 3 SINK MD ROOM	Lead	3.22	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 08:16	2/13/17 11:24
P17-0536-09	QT/PT SINK MD ROOM	Lead	2.04	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 08:20	2/13/17 11:29
P17-0536-10	ELE 10 DW HALL	Lead	0.579 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 08:22	2/13/17 11:33
P17-0536-11	ELE 11 DW ROOM 30	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 08:35	2/13/17 11:46
P17-0536-12	ELE 12 DW ROOM 23, 24	Lead	1.60 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 08:37	2/13/17 11:50
P17-0536-13	ELE 13 SINK OFFICE	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 08:46	2/13/17 11:55
P17-0536-14	ELE 14 DW ROOM 27	Lead	2.63	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 08:40	2/13/17 11:59
P17-0536-15	ELE ROOM 6 DW HALL	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 08:48	2/13/17 12:03
P17-0536-16	ELE ROOM 10 DW HALL	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 08:50	2/13/17 12:08
P17-0536-17	ELE 49 SINK TL	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 08:52	2/13/17 12:12
P17-0536-18	ELE 18 DW RM 14	Lead	0.725 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 08:54	2/13/17 12:16
P17-0536-19	ELE 19 DW HALL	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 08:56	2/13/17 12:21
P17-0536-20	ELE 20 A SINK ART	Lead	2.63	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 08:59	2/13/17 12:34
P17-0536-21	ELE ROOM 21 DW HALL	Lead	0.872 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 09:03	2/13/17 12:38
P17-0536-22	ANNEX FIELD BLANK	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 09:08	2/13/17 12:42
P17-0536-23	ANNEX 24 SINK	Lead	0.725 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 09:09	2/13/17 12:46
P17-0536-24	ANNEX 25 DW TECH ROOM	Lead	113	ug/L	10	20.0	4.62	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 09:12	2/13/17 13:35
P17-0536-25	ANNEX 27 DW MAINTENANCE	Lead	1260	ug/L	200	400	92.4	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 09:17	2/13/17 13:39

February 22, 2017

Upper Township Board of Education Office
Upper Township School District
525 Perry Road, Petersburg, NJ 08270

Dear Upper Township Middle School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Upper Township School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, [School Name] will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Upper Township School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 47 samples taken, all but 29 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Upper Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

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Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at upperschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Allen Matthews at the Upper Township Board of Education Office, 609-741-4031.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Remedy for Areas for High Lead Counts

- (1) Sample ID# P17-0534-25 Home Ec. Room Sink #24- will install water filtration system.
- (2) Sample ID# P17-0534-26 Home Ec. Room Sink# 25- will install water filtration system.
- (3) Sample ID# P17-0534-08 Science Prep Room between Room C1 & Room C3- will install Non-Potable water signs.
- (4) Sample ID# P17-0534-09 Science Prep Room between Room C1 & Room C3- will install Non-Potable water signs.

- (5) Sample ID# P17-0534-15 Room C3 Science Sink- will install Non-Potable water signs.
- (6) Sample ID# P17-0534-16 Room C3 Science Sink- will install Non-Potable water signs.
- (7) Sample ID# P17-0534-17 Room C3 Science Sink- will install Non-Potable water signs.
- (8) Sample ID# P17-0534-20 Room C1 Science Sink- will install Non-Potable Water signs.
- (9) Sample ID# P17-0534-21 Room C1 Science Sink- will install Non-Potable Water signs.
- (10) Sample ID# P17-0534-22 Room C1 Science Sink- will install Non-Potable Water signs.
- (11) Sample ID# P17-0534-37 Room S2 Science Sink- will install Non-Potable Water signs.
- (12) Sample ID# P17-0534-38 Room S2 Science Sink- will install Non-Potable Water signs.
- (13) Sample ID# P17-0534-39 Room S2 Science Sink- will install Non-Potable Water signs.
- (14) Sample ID# P17-0534-40 Room S2 Science Sink- will install Non-Potable Water signs.
- (15) Sample ID# P17-0534-44 Room S1 Science Sink- will install Non-Potable Water signs.
- (16) Sample ID# P17-0534-45 Room S1 Science Sink- will install Non-Potable Water signs.
- (17) Sample ID# P17-0534-46 Room S1 Science Sink- will install Non-Potable Water signs.
- (18) Sample ID# P17-0534-47 Room S1 Science Sink- will install Non-Potable Water signs.

Sincerely,

Vincent Palmieri
Superintendent of Schools

PAS Sample ID	Client ID	Analysis	Results	Units	DF	PQL	MDL	MCL	Method	Date Sampled	Date Analyzed
P17-0534-01	Field Blank	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 11:30	2/13/17 11:46
P17-0534-02	MS 1 KC A	Lead	2.34	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 11:34	2/13/17 11:51
P17-0534-03	MS 2 KC B	Lead	4.99	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 11:36	2/13/17 11:59
P17-0534-04	MS 3 KC C	Lead	4.73	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 11:37	2/13/17 12:25
P17-0534-05	MS 4 KC D Hand Wash Sink	Lead	6.58	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 11:38	2/13/17 12:30
P17-0534-06	MS 5 IM Scotsman	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 11:40	2/13/17 12:34
P17-0534-07	MS 6 DW	Lead	10.0	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 11:45	2/13/17 12:38
P17-0534-08	MS 7 DW	Lead	12.9	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 11:47	2/13/17 12:42
P17-0534-09	MS 8 KC TL	Lead	20.1	ug/L	2	4.00	0.924	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 11:50	2/13/17 13:57
P17-0534-10	MS 9 SINK B	Lead	3.93	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:02	2/13/17 12:51
P17-0534-11	MS 10 SINK G	Lead	2.87	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:03	2/13/17 13:04
P17-0534-12	MS 11 SINK NURSE	Lead	8.44	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:05	2/13/17 13:08
P17-0534-13	MS 12 DW HALL	Lead	4.46	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:06	2/13/17 13:13
P17-0534-14	MS 13 DW	Lead	11.1	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:08	2/13/17 13:17
P17-0534-15	MS 14 SCI SINK	Lead	21.3	ug/L	2	4.00	0.924	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:10	2/13/17 14:02
P17-0534-16	MS 15 SCI SINK	Lead	1790	ug/L	200	400	92.4	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:11	2/13/17 14:06
P17-0534-17	MS 16 SCI SINK	Lead	27.6	ug/L	5	10.0	2.31	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:12	2/13/17 15:40
P17-0534-18	MS 17 PREP SINK	Lead	3.14	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:17	2/13/17 14:28
P17-0534-19	MS 18 SCI SINK	Lead	14.5	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:18	2/13/17 14:32
P17-0534-20	MS 19 SCI SINK	Lead	35.6	ug/L	5	10.0	2.31	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:19	2/13/17 15:44
P17-0534-21	MS 20 SCI SINK	Lead	63.4	ug/L	5	10.0	2.31	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:20	2/13/17 15:49
P17-0534-22	MS 21 SCI SINK	Lead	23.8	ug/L	2	4.00	0.924	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:21	2/13/17 15:53
P17-0534-23	MS 22 SCI SINK	Lead	5.79	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:22	2/13/17 14:58
P17-0534-24	MS 23 SCI SINK	Lead	9.50	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:23	2/13/17 15:02
P17-0534-25	MS 24 EC HOME EL	Lead	20.6	ug/L	2	4.00	0.924	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:31	2/13/17 15:57
P17-0534-26	MS 25 EC	Lead	21.6	ug/L	2	4.00	0.924	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:32	2/13/17 16:01
P17-0534-27	MS 26 EC	Lead	7.38	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:33	2/13/17 15:14
P17-0534-28	MS 27 EC	Lead	11.6	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:34	2/13/17 15:19
P17-0534-29	MS 28 FP RESOURCE CTR	Lead	4.73	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:38	2/13/17 16:05
P17-0534-30	MS 29 DW HALL	Lead	9.23	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:42	2/13/17 16:10
P17-0534-31	MS 30 DW HALL	Lead	4.99	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:43	2/13/17 16:14
P17-0534-32	MS 31 ART	Lead	5.26	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:45	2/13/17 16:27
P17-0534-33	MS 32 ART	Lead	6.85	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:46	2/13/17 16:31
P17-0534-34	MS 33 DW HALL	Lead	5.79	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:47	2/13/17 16:35
P17-0534-35	MS 34 DW HALL	Lead	2.87	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:48	2/13/17 16:39
P17-0534-36	MS 35 DW HALL (2A)	Lead	11.6	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:49	2/13/17 16:44
P17-0534-37	MS 36 SCI CL	Lead	343	ug/L	25	50.0	11.6	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:57	2/13/17 17:23
P17-0534-38	MS 37 SCI CL	Lead	44.8	ug/L	5	10.0	2.31	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:58	2/13/17 17:27
P17-0534-39	MS 38 SCI CL	Lead	204	ug/L	25	50.0	11.6	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:59	2/13/17 17:32
P17-0534-40	MS 39 SCI CL	Lead	55.4	ug/L	5	10.0	2.31	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 13:00	2/13/17 18:00
P17-0534-41	MS 40 PREM	Lead	13.1	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 13:01	2/13/17 14:49
P17-0534-42	MS 41 DW	Lead	1.28	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 13:03	2/13/17 14:53
P17-0534-43	MS 42 DW	Lead	1.72	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 13:04	2/13/17 14:57
P17-0534-44	MS 43 SCI C3	Lead	51.2	ug/L	5	10.0	2.31	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 13:07	2/13/17 15:45
P17-0534-45	MS 44 DM SCI C3	Lead	674	ug/L	100	200	46.2	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 13:08	2/13/17 16:16
P17-0534-46	MS 45 SCI C3	Lead	915	ug/L	100	200	46.2	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 13:09	2/13/17 16:21
P17-0534-47	MS 46 EC FP	Lead	205	ug/L	20	40.0	9.24	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 13:35	2/13/17 15:58

PAS Sample ID	Client ID	Analysis	Results	Units	DF	PQL	MDL	MCL	Method	Date Sampled	Date Analyzed
P17-0534-48	FIELD BLANK MS AD	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 12:53	2/13/17 15:41

February 22, 2017

Upper Township Board of Education Office
Upper Township School District
525 Perry Road, Petersburg, NJ 08270

Dear Upper Township Primary School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Upper Township School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, [School Name] will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Upper Township School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 42 samples taken, all but 41 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Upper Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at upperschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Allen Matthews at the Upper Township Board of Education Office, 609-741-4031.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Remedy for Areas for High Lead Counts

(1) Sample ID# P17-0537-21 Room K06- new bubbler will be installed along aside a water filtration system.

Sincerely,

Vincent Palmieri
Superintendent of Schools

PAS Sample ID	Client ID	Analysis	Results	Units	DF	PQL	MDL	MCL	Method	Date Sampled	Date Analyzed
P17-0537-01	PS FIELD BLANK	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 09:35	2/13/17 10:06
P17-0537-02	PS 113 A FP NURSE	Lead	1.78 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 09:38	2/13/17 10:10
P17-0537-03	PS 113 B FP NURSE	Lead	3.72	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 09:39	2/13/17 10:19
P17-0537-04	PS 162 KC TL	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 09:46	2/13/17 10:40
P17-0537-05	PS 166 A KC	Lead	1.50 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 09:49	2/13/17 10:44
P17-0537-06	PS 166 B KC	Lead	0.667 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 09:50	2/13/17 10:48
P17-0537-07	PS 166 C KC	Lead	0.667 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 09:52	2/13/17 10:52
P17-0537-08	PS 164 A SINK	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 09:55	2/13/17 10:57
P17-0537-09	PS 121 DW 201	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:03	2/13/17 11:01
P17-0537-10	PS 122 DW 202	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:04	2/13/17 11:05
P17-0537-11	PS 123 DW 203	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:07	2/13/17 11:09
P17-0537-12	PS 124 DW 204	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:08	2/13/17 11:14
P17-0537-13	PS 125 DW 205	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:09	2/13/17 11:27
P17-0537-14	PS 126 DW 206	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:11	2/13/17 11:31
P17-0537-15	PS 127 DW 207	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:13	2/13/17 11:35
P17-0537-16	PS 128 DW 208	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:04	2/13/17 11:40
P17-0537-17	PS 152 DW K 02	Lead	1.78 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:18	2/13/17 11:44
P17-0537-18	PS 151 DW KO 1	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:19	2/13/17 11:48
P17-0537-19	PS 154 DW KO 4	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:20	2/13/17 11:53
P17-0537-20	PS 153 DW KO 3	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:22	2/13/17 11:57
P17-0537-21	PS 156 DW KO 6	Lead	118	ug/L	10	20.0	4.62	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:23	2/13/17 12:35
P17-0537-22	PS 155 DW KO 5	Lead	0.667 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:25	2/13/17 12:44
P17-0537-23	PS 301 DW 301	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:26	2/13/17 12:56
P17-0537-24	PS 302 DW 302	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:34	2/13/17 13:00
P17-0537-25	PS 303 DW 303	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:36	2/13/17 13:05
P17-0537-26	PS 304 DW 304	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:38	2/13/17 13:09
P17-0537-27	PS 305 DW	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:40	2/13/17 13:21
P17-0537-28	PS 306 DW	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:41	2/13/17 13:26
P17-0537-29	PS 307 DW	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:43	2/13/17 13:30
P17-0537-30	PS 308 DW	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:45	2/13/17 13:34
P17-0537-31	PS 165 A DW	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:48	2/13/17 13:38
P17-0537-32	PS 165 B DW	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:49	2/13/17 13:43
P17-0537-33	PS 101 DW	Lead	8.72	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:53	2/13/17 13:47
P17-0537-34	PS 102 DW	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:55	2/13/17 13:51
P17-0537-35	PS 103 DW	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:56	2/13/17 13:55
P17-0537-36	PS 104 DW	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:27	2/13/17 14:16
P17-0537-37	PS 105 DW	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:58	2/13/17 14:20
P17-0537-38	PS 106 DW	Lead	4.00	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 10:59	2/13/17 14:24
P17-0537-39	PS 107 DW	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 11:00	2/13/17 14:28
P17-0537-40	PS 108 DW	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 11:01	2/13/17 14:33
P17-0537-41	LIBRARY A DW	Lead	0.667 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 11:02	2/13/17 14:37
P17-0537-42	LIBRARY B DW	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	2/4/17 11:03	2/13/17 14:45

WALLINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

"There is Power in Pride"

www.wboe.org

Mr. James J. Albro
Superintendent of Schools
albro@wboe.org

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

32 Pine Street
Wallington, NJ 07057
(973) 777-4421

March 22, 2017

Dear Wallington High School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the NJ Department of Education (NJDOE) regulations, Wallington School District retained an independent environmental consulting firm (Garden State Environmental, Inc.) to test our schools' drinking water for lead in accordance with the NJDOE regulations and the NJ Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) and US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidelines.

In accordance with the NJDOE regulations, Wallington Public Schools will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the Lead Action Level of 15 µg/l (Parts Per Billion [PPB]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the NJDEP, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Wallington School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets in the Wallington Public School District. Of the samples taken, all but 2 tested below the Lead Action Level established by the USDOE for lead in drinking water (15 PPB).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above 15 PPB for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Wallington School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations. The Jefferson Annex, and the Gavlak School had no test results above the lead action level. However, there were two results above the lead action level at Wallington High School.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Hall Outside the Gym. Side of the gym towards the front of the building. Left Fountain	71	Outlet Immediately Taken Out of Service.
Home Economics Room. Left Most Sink. Smallest Prep Area.	18.8	Outlet Immediately Taken Out of Service.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at Wboe.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Joseph Brunacki III, District Program Manager, at 973-777-4151 or James J. Albro, Sampling Project Manager, at 973-777-4421 ext 313.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "James J. Albro". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Superintendent of Schools



Warren Township Schools

Shining Brighter Every Day

Interim ECS Roger Jinks, Sr.
27 Warren Street, 4th Floor
Somerville, NJ 08876

Dear Mr. Jinks,

While the Warren Township School District has not yet received the comprehensive report from its vendor, the Lew Corporation, for its recently completed water testing for lead, it has received the raw data from the lab.

In an abundance of caution, the district included sinks in its testing protocol. This yielded 233 tests, with 7 above the 15 ppb threshold.

At Angelo L. Tomaso School, the drinking fountain in Room 14 received a test result of 22. Therefore, the water service has been disconnected, the bubbler replaced, the water fountain taken out of service, and this water source is slated for follow-up testing.

Also at Angelo L. Tomaso School, the drinking fountain in Room 6 received a test result of 30. Therefore, the water service has been disconnected and the water fountain has been taken out of service. Follow up actions will include replacing the valve assembly and conducting follow-up testing.

At Woodland School, two sinks in Boys' bathrooms tested above the threshold (87 and 110). "DO NOT DRINK" signage has been posted in each bathroom. The district will be conducting follow-up testing.

At the district's Middle School, the sink in the Information Technology Office received a result of 19, and two sinks in two science labs tested above the threshold (21 and 40). All three now have Do Not Drink signage. The sink in the IT office will be removed. The lab locations will have follow-up testing.

Sincerely,

Matthew A. Mingle

Superintendent of Schools

Matthew A. Mingle, Ed.D.
07059
Superintendent of Schools

213 Mt. Horeb Road, Warren, NJ

(908) 753-5300



Warren Township Schools

Shining Brighter Every Day

Cc: Mr. Bill Poch, ECBA Somerset

County

Matthew A. Mingle, Ed.D.
07059
Superintendent of Schools

213 Mt. Horeb Road, Warren, NJ

(908) 753-5300



Warren Township Schools

Shining Brighter Every Day

December 19, 2016

Dear Warren Middle School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the New Jersey Department of Education (NJDOE) regulations, the Warren Township School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead on November 10 and 11, 2016. In addition to the mandated testing of drinking water sources, the Warren Township School District also tested sinks as an extra precaution.

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Warren Township School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested drinking water outlets as well as non-drinking sources of water such as bathroom sinks.

The results of the testing at the Board of Education office and the District's four elementary schools were reported in a letter dated December 15, 2016. We are now in receipt of the Warren Middle School and Buildings and Grounds office results as well.

Of the 233 water sources tested, all but seven tested below the action level identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

In accordance with the NJDOE regulations, Warren Township Schools has taken steps to implement immediate remedial measures for any water outlet that tested above the action level. This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK" sign will be posted.

Detailed Results of our Testing

The table below identifies the **drinking** water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Warren Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations. Following remediation, all identified sites will be tested again.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Interim Remedial Action Taken	Follow-Up Actions Planned
Angelo L. Tomaso School Room 14 Water Fountain ID # 18-T-B-Rm14	22	Disconnected water service, replaced bubbler, took water fountain out of service, identified alternate sources of water for students	Conduct follow-up testing
Angelo L. Tomaso School Room 6 Water Fountain ID # 48-T-SB-Rm6	30	Disconnected water service, took water fountain out of service, identified alternate sources of water for students	Replace valve assembly, conduct follow-up testing

The table below identifies the **non-drinking** water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Warren Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Interim Remedial Action Taken	Remedial Action
Woodland School Boys Bathroom ID # 05-W-S-Bath1	110	Posted signage “DO NOT DRINK.”	Will be conducting follow-up testing to confirm results to help determine additional remediation steps.
Woodland School Boys Bathroom ID # 37-W-S-Bath6	87	Posted signage “DO NOT DRINK.”	Will be conducting follow-up testing to confirm results to help determine additional remediation steps.
Middle School IT Office ID # 28-M-S-IT	19	Posted signage “DO NOT DRINK.”	Will remove sink from room.
Middle School Science Lab ID # 33-M-WF-Rm17	40	Posted signage “DO NOT DRINK.”	Will be conducting follow-up testing to confirm results to help determine additional remediation steps.
Middle School Science Lab ID # 36-M-WF-Rm7	21	Posted signage “DO NOT DRINK.”	Will be conducting follow-up testing to confirm results to help determine additional remediation steps.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.


For More Information

A copy of the available test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.warrentboe.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Tyler Tribelhorn at the Warren Township Buildings and Grounds, 908-753-5300, ext. 5600.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at school or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,



Matthew A. Mingle, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

WASHINGTON BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES - 300 WEST STEWART STREET, WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY 07882

LANCE S. ROZSA
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

TEL: 908-689-1810
FAX: 908-689-8269

June 1, 2017

Dear Memorial School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Washington Borough School District began testing our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the District has implemented immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l [parts per billion (ppb)]. This includes turning off the outlet, providing an alternate water source, and leaving the outlet off until re-sampling shows results below the action level.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for our building. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 34 samples taken, all but 1 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water [15 µg/l (ppb)].

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead on a 1st-Draw sample, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	Results (µg/l or ppb)	Remedial Action
Memorial School – Fountain in Room 132	84	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Shut off valve. Alternate sources of water are available nearby the classroom.•Fixture and supply line will be replaced•Retesting will occur.

The water tap at the locations where sampling results exceed the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water [15 µg/l (ppb)] has been taken out of service. This location will not be returned to active service until an acceptable sampling result for lead is obtained there.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.washboroschool.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Lance Rozsa, Superintendent at Memorial School, 908-689-0241.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,



Lance Rozsa
Superintendent of Schools

Washington Township Board of Education

53 West Mill Road, Long Valley, NJ 07853

Phone: 908-876-4172

Fax: 908-876-9392

Jeffrey S. Mohre, Superintendent

Liz George, CPA, Business Administrator

*Richard C. Papera, Assistant
Superintendent*

December 12, 2016

Dear Old Farmers Road School Community,

The State of New Jersey recently passed a law requiring all public schools to test for lead in drinking water prior to July 2017. As a result, the Washington Township School District recently completed this testing. The District just received our results and we are reporting them to the school community.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance recently issued by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Washington Township School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 42 samples taken, all but 4 tested below the lead action level established by the State Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). It is important to note that in accordance with the technical guidance the testing was done on standing water that had not been flushed. The District will be retesting all samples that exceeded the lead action level after flushing has occurred and those results will be reported to the school community once received.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that initially tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Washington Township School District has taken at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Nurse Sink Sample 1116-3012-13	24.7	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Room 13 Sink Fountain Sample 1116-3012-26	19.5	Disconnected outlet
Kitchen Rear Wall 1 Sample 1116-3012-6	21.3	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Kitchen Rear Wall 2 Sample 1116-3012-7	55.6	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead. As a standard procedure the district flushes all plumbing systems prior to the start of each school day.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

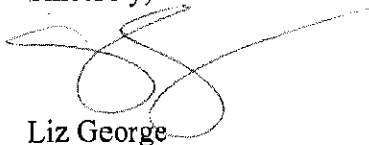
For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at wtschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact District Facility Manager A.J. Whitmore at 908-876-3616 x1027

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,



Liz George
School Business Administrator

CC: Jeff Mohre, Superintendent of Schools
Members of the Board of Education

Washington Township Board of Education

53 West Mill Road, Long Valley, NJ 07853

Phone: 908-876-4172

Fax: 908-876-9392

Jeffrey S. Mohre, Superintendent

Liz George, CPA, Business Administrator

Richard C. Papera, Assistant
Superintendent

December 12, 2016

Dear Flocktown Kossmann School Community,

The State of New Jersey recently passed a law requiring all public schools to test for lead in drinking water prior to July 2017. As a result, the Washington Township School District recently completed this testing. The District just received our results and we are reporting them to the school community.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance recently issued by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Washington Township School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 65 samples taken, all but 8 tested below the lead action level established by the State Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). It is important to note that in accordance with the technical guidance the testing was done on standing water that had not been flushed. The District will be retesting all samples that exceeded the lead action level after flushing has occurred and those results will be reported to the school community once received.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that initially tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Washington Township School District has taken at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Flocktown Kitchen Sample 1116-3042-22	65.6	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Flocktown Kitchen Sample 1116-3042-23	24.9	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Kossmann Kitchen Sample 1116-3043-27	133	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Kossmann Kitchen Sample 1116-3043-3	17.6	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Kossmann Room 18 Sample 1116-3043-4	19.8	Disconnected Outlet
Kossmann Room 20 Sample 1116-3043-6	22.8	Disconnected Outlet
Kossmann Room 21 Sample 1116-3043-7	19.1	Disconnected Outlet
Kossmann Room 22 Sample 1116-3043-8	20.8	Disconnected Outlet

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead. As a standard procedure the district flushes all plumbing systems prior to the start of each school day.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at wtschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact District Facility Manager A.J. Whitmore at 908-876-3616 x1027

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,



Liz George
School Business Administrator

CC: Jeff Mohre, Superintendent of Schools
Members of the Board of Education

Washington Township Board of Education

53 West Mill Road, Long Valley, NJ 07853

Phone: 908-876-4172

Fax: 908-876-9392

Jeffrey S. Mohre, Superintendent

Liz George, CPA, Business Administrator

*Richard C. Papera, Assistant
Superintendent*

December 12, 2016

Dear Long Valley Middle School Community,

The State of New Jersey recently passed a law requiring all public schools to test for lead in drinking water prior to July 2017. As a result, the Washington Township School District recently completed this testing. The District just received our results and we are reporting them to the school community.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance recently issued by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Washington Township School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 52 samples taken, all but 6 tested below the lead action level established by the State Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ [ppb]). It is important to note that in accordance with the technical guidance the testing was done on standing water that had not been flushed. The District will be retesting all samples that exceeded the lead action level after flushing has occurred and those results will be reported to the school community once received.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that initially tested above the 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Washington Township School District has taken at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action
Kitchen Sample 1116-3013-10	26.5	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Kitchen Sample 1116-3013-14	434	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
Hall Fountain on Right across from LCC Sample 1116-3013-21	21.9	Disconnected Outlet
Upstairs Hall Fountain #5 Sample 1116-3013-31	33	Disconnected Outlet
Hall Fountain outside PAC Sample 1116-3013-32	20.2	Disconnected Outlet
Industrial Arts Room Sample 1116-3013-52	40.1	Disconnected Outlet

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead. As a standard procedure the district flushes all plumbing systems prior to the start of each school day.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at wtschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact District Facility Manager A.J. Whitmore at 908-876-3616 x1027

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,



Liz George
School Business Administrator

CC: Jeff Mohre, Superintendent of Schools
Members of the Board of Education

✧ Washington Township School District ✧
“Making a Difference”

Brass Castle School
16 Castle St.
Washington, NJ 07882
908-689-1188
Jessica Garcia, *Principal*

District Central Office
Old Schoolhouse
One East Front Street
Washington, NJ 07882
908-689-1119
Keith T. Neuhs, *Superintendent*

Port Colden School
30 Port Colden Rd.
Washington, NJ 07882
908-689-0681
Michael Neu, *Principal*

June 6, 2017

Washington Township School District

Dear School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Washington Township School District began testing our schools’ drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the District has implemented immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet, providing an alternate water source, and leaving the outlet off until re-sampling shows results below the action level.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Washington Township School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 44 samples taken, all but 3 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead on a 1st-Draw sample, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	Results (µg/l or ppb)	Remedial Action
<u>Brass Castle School</u> Kitchen-Sprayer Hose	20 initial 50 re-test	After the initial sampling results were received, the fixture and hose were replaced and re-sampled which also showed Lead content present above the standard. It has been determined that the water outlet <u>is never used for cooking</u> . Signs have been posted that the outlet is to be used for cleanup only.
<u>Port Colden School</u> Kitchen Sink	16	The fixture was replaced and re-sampling showed acceptable results. It has been determined that the water outlet is never used for cooking.

Water taps at the locations where sampling results exceed the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]) have been taken out of service. None of these locations will be returned to active drinking water service until an acceptable sampling result for lead is obtained there.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.washtwpsd.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Jean Flynn, Business Administrator at 908-689-1119 x 1605.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

Keith Neuhs
Superintendent of Schools



WILDWOOD CREST SCHOOL DISTRICT

9100 Pacific Avenue

Wildwood Crest, New Jersey 08260

PHONE: (609)522-1522

FAX: (609)522-2047

David J. Del Conte, Jr., Superintendent

February 28, 2017

Dear CMS Family,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Wildwood Crest School District in conjunction with the Cape May County Board of Health tested our school's drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Wildwood Crest School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (parts per billion [$\mu\text{g/l}$]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK: SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted. This is a Non-Potable water sign as designated by the County Board Of Health.

Results of our Testing

We followed instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, and completed a plumbing profile for the Wildwood Crest School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all water and food preparation outlets. **Of the 68 samples tested, 62 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ [pbb]).**

The six water outlets that were found to be above the 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ were not primary drinking sources and were sinks. All sinks that were tested passed a 30 second flush test. It was recommended by the County Board of Health that we replace our fixtures and retest or turn the sink off. We immediately began remediation, and will continue doing so until acceptable levels are achieved.

No water fountains were found to be at or above the 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$, and were found to be safe for drinking.

The table below identifies the water outlets that tested above the 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ for lead and what remedial action the Wildwood Crest School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

<u>Location of Water Outlet and Type</u>	<u>Remediation</u>
Room 29 LEFT SINK; Sample #C116	Installed new fixture and posted non-potable water signs.
Room 29 RT SINK; Sample #C118	Installed new fixture and posted non-potable water signs.
Room 36 BACK LEFT SINK; Sample #C126	Turned off water distribution.
Room 36 BACK RIGHT SINK; Sample #C128	Turned off water distribution.
Room 36 SIDE LEFT SINK; Sample #C130	Installed new fixture and posted non-potable water signs.
Room 1 SINK; Sample #C141	Installed new fixture and posted non-potable water signs.



WILDWOOD CREST SCHOOL DISTRICT

9100 Pacific Avenue

Wildwood Crest, New Jersey 08260

PHONE: (609)522-1522

FAX: (609)522-2047

David J. Del Conte, Jr., Superintendent

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning may contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure; particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30am-3:30 p.m. In addition, copies of the results have already been posted on our website at www.crestmem.edu. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Jim Parker, Supervisor of Building and Grounds, 609-522-1522 X121.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit the EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your healthcare provider about testing your child to determine the level of lead present in your child's blood.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Del Conte", written over a white background.

David J. Del Conte, Jr.
Superintendent

May 19, 2017

Wildwood City School District
4300 Pacific Avenue
Wildwood, NJ 08260

Dear Wildwood Schools Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Wildwood School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead. We are happy to report that none of the water fountains in the schools were found to have lead levels above the threshold established by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. As noted below, two (2) sinks were found to be above the established levels.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Wildwood School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT USE – FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Wildwood School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the **51** samples taken, all but **2** tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Wildwood School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Lab Id#: Q2592-12 – HS Culinary Arts Classroom	25.9	Disconnected outlet
Lab Id#: Q2594-12 – GAES Faculty Room	22	Disconnected outlet

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing

away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.wildwoodschoools.com. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Patrick Quinlan, Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds, at 609-522-7922 ext. 2408.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

J. Kenyon Kummings

J. Kenyon Kummings
Superintendent of Schools



**South Jersey
Water Test, LLC**

4077 South Black Horse Pike
Williamstown, NJ 08094
856-875-3506 Phone
856-875-3507 Fax

www.sjwaterest.com
NJ DEP Certified Lab #08006

Whitehall Elementary School

161 Whitehall Road
Williamstown, NJ 08094

Results of Lead Analysis

Date & Time First Draw Sampled: 11/19/2016 09:06 - 10:11

Date & Time Analyzed: 11/21/2016 13:47 - 18:04

Date & Time Analyzed: 11/22/2016 10:24 - 11:17

Sample Location	First Draw	Action Level
Field Blank	<2.00	15.5
WH-01-IM	<2.00	15.5
WH-01-FP	16.7	15.5
WH-02-FP	2.55	15.5
WH-03-FP	<2.00	15.5
WH-01-MO	4.42	15.5
WH-01-NS	<2.00	15.5
WH-01-DW	6.68	15.5
WH-02-DW	2.91	15.5
WH-03-DW	<2.00	15.5
WH-04-DW	4.14	15.5
WH-01-WC	<2.00	15.5
WH-02-WC	<2.00	15.5
WH-09-DW	<2.00	15.5
WH-10-DW	<2.00	15.5
WH-11-DW	2.75	15.5
WH-01-TL	<2.00	15.5
WH-14-DW	2.68	15.5

Units - ug/L = ppb



**South Jersey
Water Test, LLC**

4077 South Black Horse Pike
Williamstown, NJ 08094
856-875-3506 Phone
856-875-3507 Fax

www.sjwatertest.com
NJ DEP Certified Lab #08006

Whitehall Elementary School

161 Whitehall Road
Williamstown, NJ 08094

Results of Lead Analysis

Date & Time First Draw Sampled: 11/19/2016 09:06 - 10:11

Date & Time Analyzed: 11/21/2016 13:47 - 18:04

Date & Time Analyzed: 11/22/2016 10:24 - 11:17

Sample Location	First Draw	Action Level
WH-16-DW	<2.00	15.5
WH-03-WC	<2.00	15.5
WH-04-WC	<2.00	15.5
WH-18-DW	8.15	15.5
WH-20-DW	5.88	15.5
WH-17-DW	<2.00	15.5
WH-22-DW	<2.00	15.5
WH-19-DW	<2.00	15.5
WH-24-DW	2.22	15.5
WH-21-DW	<2.00	15.5
WH-26-DW	2.30	15.5
WH-23-DW	5.71	15.5
WH-28-DW	<2.00	15.5
WH-25-DW	<2.00	15.5
WH-05-WC	<2.00	15.5
WH-06-WC	<2.00	15.5
WH-36-DW	<2.00	15.5
WH-07-WC	<2.00	15.5

Units - ug/L = ppb



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Results of Lead Analysis

Date & Time First Draw Sampled: 11/19/2016 09:06 - 10:11

Date & Time Analyzed: 11/21/2016 13:47 - 18:04

Date & Time Analyzed: 11/22/2016 10:24 - 11:17

Sample Location	First Draw	Action Level
WH-08-WC	<2.00	15.5
WH-40-DW	<2.00	15.5

Units - ug/L = ppb

Action Level: The concentration of lead which determines whether some form of corrective action may be necessary.

QA/QC: Laboratory Fortified Blank (LFB) meets criteria of plus or minus 15% recovery.
Field Reagent Blank (FRB) concentration equals <2.00 ug/L.

Mark J. Riether, Laboratory Director

11/5/16

Date



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CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

Customer:	Monroe Township Public Schools
Contact:	David Sullivan
Address:	75 East Academy Street Williamstown, NJ 08094
Phone:	Fax:
Office:	856-629-6400 x 1010

Lab ID#	Sample Location	Collection Date	Time	Comp	Matrix	No. of Bottles	Pres.	Analysis Requested	Comments
	White Hall Elementary	11/19/16		X	D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058866	Field Blank		9:06	X	D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058867	WH-01-IM		9:15	X	D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058868	WH-01-FP		9:17	X	D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058869	WH-02-FP		9:18	X	D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058870	WH-03-FP		9:19	X	D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058871	WH-01-MO		9:21	X	D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058872	WH-01-NS		9:23	X	D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058873	WH-01-DW		9:24	X	D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058874	WH-02-DW		9:25	X	D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	

MATRIX ABBREVIATIONS: DIDRINKING WATER AWAQUEOUS SISOIL SL/SLUDGE GW/GROUND WATER SWSURFACE WATER WWWASTE WATER

Turnaround Time	Report Format	Comments/Special Instructions	Cooler Temp
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SJWT Standard is 10-20 work days <input type="checkbox"/> Rush turnaround available upon request and lab approval _____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard <input type="checkbox"/> NJ DEP Reduced Deliverables <input type="checkbox"/> NJ DEP Full Deliverables <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic Data Deliverables <input type="checkbox"/> PWTA Format	<input type="checkbox"/> * HNO3 preserved upon receipt at laboratory	<input type="checkbox"/> Properly Preserved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Sampled by: (Print) <i>Mark Pelt</i>	Date	Time	Received by: (Signature)	Date	Time
Sampled by/Relinquished by: (Signature)	11/19/16	10:30	<i>[Signature]</i>	11/19/16	10:30
Relinquished by: (Signature)	Date	Time	Received by: (Signature)	Date	Time
Relinquished by: (Signature)	Date	Time	Received by: (Signature)	Date	Time

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Customer:	Monroe Township Public Schools
Contact:	David Sullivan
Address:	75 East Academy Street Williamstown, NJ 08094
Phone:	Fax:
Office:	856-629-6400 x 1010

Lab ID#	Sample Location	Collection Date	Time	Lab	Comp	Matrix	No. of Bottles	Pres.	Analysis Requested	Comments
058875	WH-03-DW	11/19/16	9:27	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058876	WH-04-DW		9:29	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058877	WH-01-WC		9:32	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058878	WH-02-WC		9:33	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058879	WH-09-DW		9:35	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058880	WH-10-DW		9:37	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058881	WH-11-DW		9:38	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058882	WH-01-TL		9:40	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058883	WH-14-DW		9:41	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058884	WH-16-DW		9:44	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	

MATRIX ABBREVIATIONS: DIDRINKING WATER A/AQUEOUS S/SOIL SL/SLUDGE GW/GROUND WATER SW/SURFACE WATER WW/WASTE WATER

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SJWT Standard is 10-20 work days Rush turnaround available upon request and lab approval _____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard NJ DEP Reduced Deliverables NJ DEP Full Deliverables Electronic Data Deliverables PWTA Format	Report Format		Comments/Special Instructions		Cooler Temp	
		Date	Time	* HNO3 preserved upon receipt at laboratory		°C	
		11/19/16	10:30			Properly Preserved	
						Yes	
						No	

Sampled by: (Print)	Date		Time	Received by: (Signature)	Date	Time
Sampled by/Relinquished by: (Signature)	11/19/16	10:30			11/19/16	10:30
Relinquished by: (Signature)	Date	Time		Received by: (Signature)	Date	Time
Relinquished by: (Signature)	Date	Time		Received by: (Signature)	Date	Time

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Customer: Monroe Township Public Schools
Contact: David Sullivan
Address: 75 East Academy Street
Williamstown, NJ 08094
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Office: 856-629-6400 x 1010

Lab ID#	Sample Location	Collection Date	Time	Lab	Comp	Matrix	No. of Bottles	Pres.	Analysis Requested	Comments
058885	WH-03-WC	11/19/16	9:47	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058886	WH-04-WC		9:48	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058887	WH-18-DW		9:51	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058888	WH-20-DW		9:53	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058889	WH-17-DW		9:54	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058890	WH-22-DW		9:55	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058891	WH-19-DW		9:57	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058892	WH-24-DW		9:58	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058893	WH-21-DW		9:59	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058894	WH-26-DW		10:01	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	

MATRIX ABBREVIATIONS: DIDRINKING WATER A/AQUEOUS S/SOIL S/LSLUDGE G/WGROUND WATER S/WSURFACE WATER W/WWASTE WATER

Turnaround Time <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SJWT Standard is 10-20 work days <input type="checkbox"/> Rush turnaround available upon request and lab approval	Report Format <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard <input type="checkbox"/> NJ DEP Reduced Deliverables <input type="checkbox"/> NJ DEP Full Deliverables <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic Data Deliverables <input type="checkbox"/> PWTA Format	Comments/Special Instructions		Cooler Temp	
		* HNO3 preserved upon receipt at laboratory		Properly Preserved <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	

Sampled by: (Print)	Received by: (Signature)	Date 11/19/16	Time 10:30
Sampled by/Relinquished by: (Signature)	Received by: (Signature)	Date	Time
Relinquished by: (Signature)	Received by: (Signature)	Date	Time
Relinquished by: (Signature)	Received by: (Signature)	Date	Time

Page 4 of 4

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

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Customer: Monroe Township Public Schools
Contact: David Sullivan
Address: 75 East Academy Street
Williamstown, NJ 08094
Phone:
Office: 856-629-6400 x 1010
Fax:

Lab ID#	Sample Location	Collection Date	Time	Lab	Comp	Matrix	No. of Bottles	Pres.	Analysis Requested	Comments
058895	WH-23-DW	11-19-16	10:02	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058896	WH-28-DW		10:03	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058897	WH-25-DW		10:04	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058898	WH-05-WC		10:06	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058899	WH-06-WC		10:07	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058900	WH-36-DW		10:08	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058901	WH-07-WC		10:09	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058902	WH-08-WC		10:10	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
058903	WH-40-DW		10:11	X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	
				X		D	1 x 250	HNO3*	First Draw Lead	

MATRIX ABBREVIATIONS: DIDRINKING WATER A/AQUEOUS SISOIL SL/SLUDGE GW/GROUND WATER SW/SURFACE WATER WW/WASTE WATER

Turnaround Time ✓ SJWT Standard is 10-20 work days Rush turnaround available upon request and lab approval _____	Report Format ✓ Standard ___ NJ DEP Reduced Deliverables ___ NJ DEP Full Deliverables ___ Electronic Data Deliverables ___ PWTA Format	Comments/Special Instructions		Cooler Temp
				°C
		* HNO3 preserved upon receipt at laboratory		Properly Preserved
				Yes No

Sampled by: (Print)	Received by: (Signature)	Date 11/19/16	Time 10:30
Sampled by/Relinquished by: (Signature)	Received by: (Signature)	Date	Time
Relinquished by: (Signature)	Received by: (Signature)	Date	Time
Relinquished by: (Signature)	Received by: (Signature)	Date	Time

Whitehall Elementary School
Excel Template for Lead Results

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
2	Field Blank	N	O58866	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:06	SM3113B	11/21/2016	13:47	<2.00	2.00	1	N	
3	WH-01-IM	N	O58867	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:15	SM3113B	11/21/2016	14:04	<2.00	2.00	1	N	
4	WH-01-FP	N	O58868	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:17	SM3113B	11/21/2016	14:10	16.7	2.00	1	N	
5	WH-02-FP	N	O58869	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:18	SM3113B	11/21/2016	14:20	2.55	2.00	1	N	
6	WH-03-FP	N	O58870	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:19	SM3113B	11/21/2016	14:26	<2.00	2.00	1	N	
7	WH-01-MO	N	O58871	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:21	SM3113B	11/21/2016	14:31	4.42	2.00	1	N	
8	WH-01-NS	N	O58872	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:23	SM3113B	11/21/2016	14:37	<2.00	2.00	1	N	
9	WH-01-DW	N	O58873	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:24	SM3113B	11/21/2016	14:43	6.68	2.00	1	N	
10	WH-02-DW	N	O58874	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:25	SM3113B	11/21/2016	14:48	2.91	2.00	1	N	
11	WH-03-DW	N	O58875	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:27	SM3113B	11/21/2016	14:54	<2.00	2.00	1	N	
12	WH-04-DW	N	O58876	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:29	SM3113B	11/21/2016	14:59	4.14	2.00	1	N	
13	WH-01-WC	N	O58877	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:32	SM3113B	11/21/2016	15:16	<2.00	2.00	1	N	
14	WH-02-WC	N	O58878	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:33	SM3113B	11/21/2016	15:26	<2.00	2.00	1	N	
15	WH-09-DW	N	O58879	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:35	SM3113B	11/21/2016	15:31	<2.00	2.00	1	N	
16	WH-10-DW	N	O58880	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:37	SM3113B	11/21/2016	15:37	<2.00	2.00	1	N	
17	WH-11-DW	N	O58881	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:38	SM3113B	11/21/2016	15:43	2.75	2.00	1	N	
18	WH-01-TL	N	O58882	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:40	SM3113B	11/21/2016	15:48	<2.00	2.00	1	N	
19	WH-14-DW	N	O58883	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:41	SM3113B	11/21/2016	15:54	2.68	2.00	1	N	
20	WH-16-DW	N	O58884	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:44	SM3113B	11/21/2016	16:00	<2.00	2.00	1	N	
21	WH-03-WC	N	O58885	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:47	SM3113B	11/21/2016	16:25	<2.00	2.00	1	N	
22	WH-04-WC	N	O58886	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:48	SM3113B	11/21/2016	16:43	<2.00	2.00	1	N	
23	WH-18-DW	N	O58887	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:51	SM3113B	11/21/2016	16:48	8.15	2.00	1	N	
24	WH-20-DW	N	O58888	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:53	SM3113B	11/21/2016	16:54	5.88	2.00	1	N	
25	WH-17-DW	N	O58889	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:54	SM3113B	11/21/2016	16:59	<2.00	2.00	1	N	
26	WH-22-DW	N	O58890	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:55	SM3113B	11/21/2016	17:05	<2.00	2.00	1	N	
27	WH-19-DW	N	O58891	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:57	SM3113B	11/21/2016	17:11	<2.00	2.00	1	N	
28	WH-24-DW	N	O58892	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:58	SM3113B	11/21/2016	17:16	2.22	2.00	1	N	
29	WH-21-DW	N	O58893	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	9:59	SM3113B	11/21/2016	17:35	<2.00	2.00	1	N	
30	WH-26-DW	N	O58894	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	10:01	SM3113B	11/21/2016	17:41	2.30	2.00	1	N	
31	WH-23-DW	N	O58895	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	10:02	SM3113B	11/21/2016	17:47	5.71	2.00	1	N	
32	WH-28-DW	N	O58896	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	10:03	SM3113B	11/21/2016	17:52	<2.00	2.00	1	N	
33	WH-25-DW	N	O58897	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	10:04	SM3113B	11/21/2016	17:58	<2.00	2.00	1	N	
34	WH-05-WC	N	O58898	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	10:06	SM3113B	11/21/2016	18:04	<2.00	2.00	1	N	
35	WH-06-WC	N	O58899	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	10:07	SM3113B	11/21/2016	18:04	<2.00	2.00	1	N	
36	WH-36-DW	N	O58900	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	10:08	SM3113B	11/21/2016	18:04	<2.00	2.00	1	N	
37	WH-07-WC	N	O58901	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	10:09	SM3113B	11/21/2016	18:04	<2.00	2.00	1	N	
38	WH-08-WC	N	O58902	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	10:10	SM3113B	11/21/2016	18:04	<2.00	2.00	1	N	
39	WH-40-DW	N	O58903	South Jersey Water Test, LLC	08006	11/19/2016	10:11	SM3113B	11/21/2016	18:04	<2.00	2.00	1	N	

O58866-58903 Whitehall Summary.xls

April 24, 2017

Williamstown Middle School
561 Clayton Road
Williamstown, New Jersey 08094

Dear Williamstown Middle School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Monroe Township Public Schools authorized testing of our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Williamstown Middle School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the **New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection**, we completed a plumbing profile for Williamstown Middle School. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the **117** samples taken at Williamstown Middle School, all but **1** tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Monroe Township Public Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at Williamstown Middle School.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room C-119 MS-DW-C119	135 (action level of 15.5)	Disconnected drinking water outlet, re-test in near future

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available at Williamstown Middle School in the principal's office and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.monroetwp.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact The Office of Plant Operations at Monroe Township Public Schools, 856-629-6400.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,
Charles M. Earling
Superintendent of Schools



**South Jersey
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856-875-3506 Phone
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www.sjwatertest.com
NJ DEP Certified Lab #08006

Williamstown Middle School

561 Clayton Avenue
Williamstown, NJ 08094

Results of Lead Analysis

Date & Time Sampled: 04/02/2017 08:59 - 11:11

Date & Time Analyzed: 04/06/2017 22:57 - 02:15

Date & Time Analyzed: 04/07/2017 17:36 - 18:29

Date & Time Analyzed: 04/11/2017 12:29 - 18:41

Sample Location	Sample Result	Action Level
Field Reagent Blank (FRB)	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-5/6-0	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-A123	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-A118	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-A117	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-A115	<2.00	15.5
MS-WC-L102	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-K101	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-A109	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-A108	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-A105	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-A103	<2.00	15.5
MS-WC-E102	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-E104	<2.00	15.5
MS-WC-134B	<2.00	15.5
MS-WC-134C	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-A128	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-B102A	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-B103B	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-D103	<2.00	15.5
MS-FP-1	<2.00	15.5
MS-FP-2	5.94	15.5
MS-FP-4	<2.00	15.5

Units - ug/L = ppb

27



**South Jersey
Water Test, LLC**

4077 South Black Horse Pike
Williamstown, NJ 08094
856-875-3506 Phone
856-875-3507 Fax

www.sjwatertest.com
NJ DEP Certified Lab #08006

Williamstown Middle School

561 Clayton Avenue
Williamstown, NJ 08094

Results of Lead Analysis

Date & Time Sampled: 04/02/2017 08:59 - 11:11

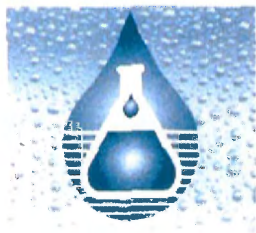
Date & Time Analyzed: 04/06/2017 22:57 - 02:15

Date & Time Analyzed: 04/07/2017 17:36 - 18:29

Date & Time Analyzed: 04/11/2017 12:29 - 18:41

Sample Location	Sample Result	Action Level
MS-WC-5/6-GYM1	<2.00	15.5
MS-WC-5/6-GYM2	<2.00	15.5
MS-WC-5/6-AUX GYM @L103	<2.00	15.5
MS-WC-7/8-CAF	10.6	15.5
MS-WC-7/8-BOYS LOCKER	<2.00	15.5
MS-WC-J1001	<2.00	15.5
MS-WC-J1002	<2.00	15.5
MS-WC @207-A-Fwing	<2.00	15.5
MS-WC @207-B-Fwing	<2.00	15.5
MS-WC @J200C-B	<2.00	15.5
MS-WC @J200C-A	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-C103	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-C107	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-C109	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-C113	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-C114	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-C117	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-C119	135	15.5
MS-DW-E175	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-B208	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-B209	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-B207	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-B205	<2.00	15.5

Units - ug/L = ppb



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Williamstown Middle School

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Results of Lead Analysis

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Date & Time Analyzed: 04/06/2017 22:57 - 02:15

Date & Time Analyzed: 04/07/2017 17:36 - 18:29

Date & Time Analyzed: 04/11/2017 12:29 - 18:41

Sample Location	Sample Result	Action Level
MS-DW-B201	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-A222	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-A217	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-A215	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-A209	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-A205	<2.00	15.5
MS-WC-A204B	<2.00	15.5
MS-WC-A204A	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-K201	<2.00	15.5
MS-DW-K203	<2.00	15.5
WMS-WC1-NEAR B101	<2.00	15.5
WMS-WC2@B101	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-A120	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-A121	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-A119	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-A116	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-A111	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-K102	2.72	15.5
WMS-DW-K103	4.87	15.5
WMS-DW-A107	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-A106	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-A104	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-A102	<2.00	15.5

Units - ug/L = ppb



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NJ DEP Certified Lab #050006

Williamstown Middle School

561 Clayton Avenue
Williamstown, NJ 08094

Results of Lead Analysis

Date & Time Sampled: 04/02/2017 08:59 - 11:11

Date & Time Analyzed: 04/06/2017 22:57 - 02:15

Date & Time Analyzed: 04/07/2017 17:36 - 18:29

Date & Time Analyzed: 04/11/2017 12:29 - 18:41

Sample Location	Sample Result	Action Level
WMS-WC-E107A	<2.00	15.5
WMS-WC-E107B	<2.00	15.5
WMS-WC-E114	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-A129	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-A127	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-B103	<2.00	15.5
WMS-IM-103	<2.00	15.5
WMS-IM-KITCHEN	<2.00	15.5
WMS-FP3	11.4	15.5
WMS-DW-5/6 CAF1	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-5/6 CAF2	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-5/6 CAF3	<2.00	15.5
WMS-WC-B1091	<2.00	15.5
WMS-WC-B1092	<2.00	15.5
WMS-WC-5/6AUX GYM@L102	<2.00	15.5
WMS-WC-7/8 GRL	<2.00	15.5
WMS-WC-7/8 AUX GYM A	<2.00	15.5
WMS-WC-7/8 AUX GYM B	<2.00	15.5
WMS-WC-F144	<2.00	15.5
WMS-WC-F145	<2.00	15.5
WMS-WC-F146E	<2.00	15.5
WMS-IM-147	<2.00	15.5

Units - ug/L = ppb



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Williamstown Middle School

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Williamstown, NJ 08094

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Date & Time Analyzed: 04/07/2017 17:36 - 18:29

Date & Time Analyzed: 04/11/2017 12:29 - 18:41

Sample Location	Sample Result	Action Level
WMS-DW-F147-150C	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-C101	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-C102	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-C104	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-C105	<2.00	15.5
WMS-WC-T108A	<2.00	15.5
WMS-WC-T108B	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-C111	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-C112	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-C115	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-C116	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-C121	<2.00	15.5
WMS-WC-152C	<2.00	15.5
WMS-WC-152B	<2.00	15.5
WMS-WC-2ND FLOOR@S4#2	8.24	15.5
WMS-WC-2ND FLOOR@S4#1	10.8	15.5
WMS-DW-B203	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-A223	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-A221	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-A219	2.96	15.5
WMS-DW-A211	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-A207	<2.00	15.5

Units - ug/L = ppb



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Date & Time Sampled: 04/02/2017 08:59 - 11:11

Date & Time Analyzed: 04/06/2017 22:57 - 02:15

Date & Time Analyzed: 04/07/2017 17:36 - 18:29

Date & Time Analyzed: 04/11/2017 12:29 - 18:41

Sample Location	Sample Result	Action Level
WMS-DW-A203	<2.00	15.5
WMS-WC-K022	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-K202	<2.00	15.5
WMS-DW-L204	<2.00	15.5

Units - ug/L = ppb

Action Level: The concentration of lead which determines whether some form of corrective action may be necessary.

QA/QC: Laboratory Fortified Blank (LFB) meets criteria of plus or minus 15% recovery.

Field Reagent Blank (FRB) concentration equals <2.00 ug/L.


Mark J. Riether, Laboratory Director

4/18/17
Date

WILLINGBORO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WILLINGBORO, NEW JERSEY 08046-2847



DR. RONALD G. TAYLOR
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

COUNTRY CLUB ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
440 BEVERLY-RANOCAS ROAD
TELEPHONE: (609) 835-8600 Ext. 1013
FAX: (609) 835-3880

May 3, 2017

Dear Willingboro Public School,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Willingboro School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Hawthorne Elementary will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Willingboro School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 61 samples taken, all but 2 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Willingboro School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location Sample ID/Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 12 L6758649 - 42 HE-CRS-41	Sink	20.5	Flush test in progress	Post sign "For handwashing only" Flush test and begin remediation.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Assistant Principal's Office L6758649-25 HE-APO-24	Sink	17.8	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only".

Sample Location Codes

KC = Kitchen Outlet, Cold

CT= Cafeteria Outlet

FP= Food Preparation Sink

TL= Teacher Lounge Sink

NS = Nurse's Office Sink

EC = Home Economics Outlet, Cold

DWB= Drinking Water Bubbler

WC = Water Cooler (Chiller Unit)

IM = Ice Machine

C = Clinic

DW = Dish Washing Area

CRS = Class Room Sink

LS = Library Sink

L = Library

APO = Assistant Principal's Office

BRS = Boiler Room Sink

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

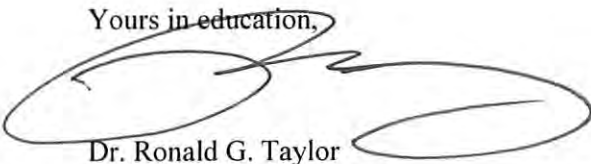
For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.willingboroschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Orlando L. Chandler at the Willingboro Facilities Department, 609-835-8786 Ext. 7501.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Yours in education,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dr. Ronald G. Taylor", is written over a large, faint, oval-shaped watermark or background graphic.

Dr. Ronald G. Taylor
Superintendent of Schools

WILLINGBORO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WILLINGBORO, NEW JERSEY 08046-2847



DR. RONALD G. TAYLOR
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

COUNTRY CLUB ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
440 BEVERLY-RANCOAS ROAD
TELEPHONE: (609) 835-8600 Ext. 1013
FAX: (609) 835-3880

May 25, 2017

Dear Willingboro Family,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Willingboro School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Willingboro High School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Willingboro School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 78 samples taken, all but 24 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Willingboro School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location Sample ID/Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 403 L6778263-51 WH-CRS-45	Sink	361	Flush test in progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 217A L6778263-82 WH-CRS-89	Sink	176	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 406 L6778263-53 WH-CRS-Right-47	Sink Right	108	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 406 L6778263-55 WH-CRS-Left-49	Sink Left	79.1	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 406 L6778263-54 WH-CRS-Left-48	Sink Left	76.4	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 406 L6778263-58 WH-CRS-Left-52	Sink Left	67.6	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 405 L6778263-63 WH-CRS-Right-57	Sink Right	67.4	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 204 L6778263-76 WH-CRS-70	Sink	50.9	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 217 L6778263-83 WH-CRS-90	Sink	42.4	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 201 L6778263-80 WH-CRS-74	Sink	42	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 406 L6778263-57 WH-CRS-Right-51	Sink Right	38.2	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 225 L6778263-73 WH-CRS-67	Sink	37.5	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 219 L6778263-81 WH-CRS-Right-78	Sink	30	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 406 L6778263-60 WH-CRS-Right-54	Sink	28.4	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 202 L6778263-79 WH-CRS-73	Sink	28.4	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 403 L6778263-50 WH-CRS-44	Sink	27.4	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 405 L6778263-61 WH-CRS-Left-55	Sink	26.1	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 224 L6778263-84 WH-CRS-91	Sink	24.4	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 405 L6778263-64 WH-CRS-Left-58	Sink	22.3	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
In front of room 160- H L6778263-28 WH-GRS-26	Sink	22.2	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Concession Stand L6778263-89/90 WH-CS-92/Flush	Sink	21.9	.995	Institute Flush Policy.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 401 L6778263-45 WH-WC-39	Water Cooler	21.6	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation. Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 306 L6778263-35/36 WH-FP-33/Flush	Sink	17.8	2.83	Institute Flush Policy
Teachers' Lounge L6778263-11 WH-WC-8	Water Cooler	16.8	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation. Adequate water resources available for staff use.

Sample Location Codes

KC = Kitchen Outlet, Cold
 CT= Cafeteria Outlet
 FP= Food Preparation Sink
 TL= Teacher Lounge Sink
 NS = Nurse's Office Sink
 EC = Home Economics Outlet, Cold
 DWB= Drinking Water Bubbler
 WC = Water Cooler (Chiller Unit)

IM = Ice Machine
 C = Clinic
 DW = Dish Washing Area
 CRS = Class Room Sink
 LS = Library Sink
 L = Library
 APO = Assistant Principal's Office
 BRS = Boiler Room Sink

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-

based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

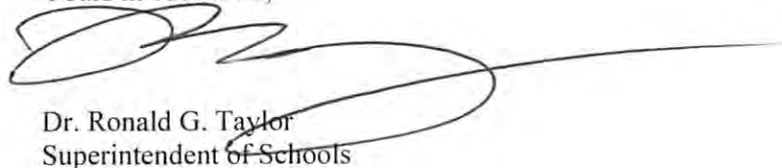
For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.willingboroschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Orlando L. Chandler at the Willingboro Facilities Department, 609-835-8786 Ext. 7501.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Yours in education,



Dr. Ronald G. Taylor
Superintendent of Schools

WILLINGBORO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WILLINGBORO, NEW JERSEY 08046-2847



DR. RONALD G. TAYLOR
BUILDING
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

COUNTRY CLUB ADMINISTRATION

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TELEPHONE: (609) 835-8600 Ext. 1013
FAX: (609) 835-3880

April 18, 2017

Dear Willingboro Public School,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Willingboro School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Levitt School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Willingboro School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 55 samples taken, all but 15 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Willingboro School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location Sample#/Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action
Kitchen L6732562 - #3,#4 / L- FP-KC-2	Sink	510	1.4	Institute a Flushing Policy

Sample Location Sample#/Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Kitchen L6732562 #5,#6 / L-FP-KC-3	Sink	250	2.1	Institute a Flushing Policy
Kitchen L6732562 #7,#8 / L-FP-KC-4	Kettle	3400	1.3	Institute a Flushing Policy
Kitchen L6732562 #9,#10/ L-FP-KC-5	Kettle	190	2.1	Institute a Flushing Policy
Kitchen L6732562 #17,#18/ L-FP-KC-9	Sink	22	2.8	Institute a Flushing Policy
Cafeteria L6732562 #30/ L-CT-16	Sink	18	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign “For handwashing only”. Flush test and begin remediation.
Hallway Outside Cafeteria L6732562 #31/ L-DWB-Right-17	Drinking Water Bubbler	44	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation. Adequate water is available for student use.
Hallway Outside Cafeteria L6732562 #32/ L-DWB-Left-18	Drinking Water Bubbler	340	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation. Adequate water is available for student use.
Hallway After Nurse’s Office L6732562 #37/ L-DWB-Left-23	Drinking Water Bubbler	25	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation. Adequate water is available for student use.

Sample Location Sample#/Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Hallway After Nurse's Office L6732562 #38/ L-DWB- Right-24	Drinking Water Bubbler	17	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation. Adequate water is available for student use.
Boys Locker Room L6732562 #44/ L-WC- 30	Water Cooler	20	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation. Adequate water is available for student use.
Art Room G2 L6732562 #45/ L-CRS- Left-31	Class Room Sink	28	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Flush test and begin remediation.
Art Room G2 L6732562 #46/ L-CRS- Right-32	Class Room Sink	130	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Flush test and begin remediation.
Storage Room Btw G2+G3 L6732562 #47/ L-CRS- 33	Class Room Sink	15	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Flush test and begin remediation.
Room G3 L6732562 #49/ L-CRS- 35	Class Room Sink	46	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Flush test and begin remediation.

Sample Location Codes

KC = Kitchen Outlet, Cold

CT= Cafeteria Outlet

FP= Food Preparation Sink

TL= Teacher Lounge Sink

NS = Nurse's Office Sink

EC = Home Economics Outlet, Cold

DWB= Drinking Water Bubbler

WC = Water Cooler (Chiller Unit)

IM = Ice Machine

C = Clinic

DW = Dish Washing Area

CRS = Class Room Sink

LS = Library Sink

L = Library

APO = Assistant Principal's Office

BRS = Boiler Room Sink

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning may contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.willingboroschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Orlando L. Chandler at the Willingboro Facilities Department, 609-835-8786 Ext. 7501.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Yours in education,



Dr. Ronald G. Taylor
Superintendent of Schools

WILLINGBORO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WILLINGBORO, NEW JERSEY 08046-2847



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May 3, 2017

Dear Willingboro Public School,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Willingboro School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead. McGinley Elementary is currently an inactive building for student use and will be tested to determine the status of lead levels in the building.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, McGinley Elementary will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Willingboro School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 65 samples taken 62 tested above the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Willingboro School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location Sample ID/Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 19 L6736103-56 ME-CRS-56	Sink	892	Flush test in progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 10 L6736103-39 ME-CRS-39	Sink	887	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 13 L6736103-45 ME-CRS-45	Sink	829	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 26 L6736103-30 ME-DWB-30	Drinking Water Bubbler	543	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 14 L6736103-47 ME-CRS-47	Sink	508	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 10 L6736103-40 ME-DWB-40	Drinking Water Bubbler	479	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 23 L6736103-23 ME-DWB-23	Drinking Water Bubbler	472	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 27 L6736103-32 ME-DWB-32	Drinking Water Bubbler	430	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 17 L6736103-53 ME-CRS-53	Sink	415	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 13 L6736103-46 ME-DWB-46	Drinking Water Bubbler	389	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 12 L6736103-44 ME-DWB-44	Sink	384	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 25 L6736103-27 ME-CRS-27	Sink	349	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 19 L6736103-57 ME-DWB-57	Drinking Water Bubbler	322	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 27 L6736103-31 ME-CRS-31	Sink	308	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 23 L6736103-22 ME-CRS-22	Sink	293	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Outside Room k1 L6736103-2 ME-DWB-Left-2	Drinking Water Bubbler	290	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 11 L6736103-41 ME-CRS-41	Sink	284	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 12 L6736103-43 ME-CRS-43	Sink	269	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 16 L6736103-51 ME-CRS-51	Sink	238	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room K1 L6736103-6 ME-CRS-6	Sink	236	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room K2 L6736103-8 ME-CRS-8	Sink	229	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 15 L6736103-49 ME-CRS-49	Sink	224	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 5 L6736103-16 ME-CRS-16	Sink	196	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 14 L6736103-48 ME-DWB-48	Drinking Water Bubbler	183	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 24 L6736103-25 ME-DWB-24	Drinking Water Bubbler	172	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 4 L6736103-14 ME-CRS-14	Sink	150	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 25 L6736103-28 ME-DWB-28	Drinking Water Bubbler	138	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 4 L6736103-15 ME-DWB-15	Drinking Water Bubbler	131	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 24 L6736103-24 ME-CRS-24	Sink	131	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room K1 L6736103-54 ME-DWB-54	Drinking Water Bubbler	116	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 28 L6736103-34 ME-DWB-34	Drinking Water Bubbler	110	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Kitchen L6736103-1 ME-KC-1	Sink	106	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only" Flush test and begin remediation.
Outside Room K1 L6736103-3 ME-DWB-Right-3	Drinking Water Bubbler	105	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 16 L6736103-52 ME-DWB-52	Drinking Water Bubbler	104	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 20 L6736103-59 ME-DWB-59	Drinking Water Bubbler	93.4	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 7 L6736103-20 ME-CRS-20	Sink	90.3	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 17 L6736103-54 ME-DWB-54	Drinking Water Bubbler	118	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Lobby L6736103-4 ME-DWB-Left-4	Drinking Water Bubbler	89.1	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 6 L6736103-18 ME-CRS-18	Sink	88.4	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 1 L6736103-60 ME-CRS-60	Sink	70.7	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Teachers' Lounge L6736103-13 ME-TL-13	Sink	70.4	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only" Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 26 L6736103-29 ME-CRS-29	Sink	70	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Hall Before Nurse L6736103-10 ME-DWB-Left-10	Drinking Water Bubbler	67.1	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room K2 L6736103-9 ME-DWB-9	Drinking Water Bubbler	57.7	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 7 L6736103-21 ME-DWB-21	Drinking Water Bubbler	53	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 9 L6736103-38 ME-DWB-38	Drinking Water Bubbler	47.2	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Hall Before Nurse L6736103-11 ME-DWB-Right-11	Drinking Water Bubbler	46.5	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 1 L6736103-61 ME-DWB-61	Drinking Water Bubbler	45.4	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 11 L6736103-42 ME-DWB-42	Drinking Water Bubbler	45.2	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 5 L6736103-17 ME-DWB-17	Drinking Water Bubbler	44	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 2 L6736103-63 ME-DWB-63	Drinking Water Bubbler	40.2	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 15 L6736103-50 ME-DWB-50	Sink	34.2	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 3 L6736103-64 ME-CRS-64	Sink	33.8	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Lobby L6736103-5 ME-DWB-Right-5	Drinking Water Bubbler	33.7	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 6 L6736103-19 ME-DWB-19	Drinking Water Bubbler	31.8	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 28 L6736103-33 ME-CRS-33	Sink	30.5	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 9 L6736103-37 ME-CRS-37	Sink	29.2	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 2 L6736103-62 ME-CRS-62	Sink	27.9	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 20 L6736103-58 ME-CRS-58	Sink	23.8	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Clinic L6736103-26 ME-C-26	Sink	19.2	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only" Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 8 L6736103-35 ME-NS-12	Sink	17.3	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.

Sample Location Codes

KC = Kitchen Outlet, Cold

CT= Cafeteria Outlet

FP= Food Preparation Sink

TL= Teacher Lounge Sink

NS = Nurse's Office Sink

EC = Home Economics Outlet, Cold

DWB= Drinking Water Bubbler

WC = Water Cooler (Chiller Unit)

IM = Ice Machine

C = Clinic

DW = Dish Washing Area

CRS = Class Room Sink

LS = Library Sink

L = Library

APO = Assistant Principal's Office

BRS = Boiler Room Sink

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.willingboroschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Orlando L. Chandler at the Willingboro Facilities Department, 609-835-8786 Ext. 7501.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Yours in education,



Dr. Ronald G. Taylor
Superintendent of Schools

WILLINGBORO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WILLINGBORO, NEW JERSEY 08046-2847



DR. RONALD G. TAYLOR
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440 BEVERLY-RANOCAS ROAD
TELEPHONE: (609) 835-8600 Ext. 1013
FAX: (609) 835-3880

May 5, 2017

Dear Willingboro Family,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Willingboro School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead. S. W. Bookbinder Elementary is currently an inactive building but has been tested to determine the status of lead levels in the building.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, S. W. Bookbinder Elementary will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Willingboro School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 67 samples taken 44 tested above the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Willingboro School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location Sample ID/Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 4 L6751049-13 BE-CRS-14	Sink	293	Flush test in progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 9 L6751049-37 BE-DWB-39	Drinking Water Bubbler	270	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 6 L6751049-18 BE-DWB-19	Drinking Water Bubbler	173	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 14 L6751049-48 BE-CRS-50	Sink	167	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 26 L6751049-28 BE-CRS-30	Sink	166	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 15 L6751049-50 BE-CRS-52	Sink	121	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 5 L6751049-15 BE-CRS-16	Sink	107	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 8 L6751049-34 BE-CRS-36	Sink	105	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 12 L6751049-44 BE-CRS-46	Sink	76	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 26 L6751049-29 BE-DWB-31	Drinking Water Bubbler	67.9	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 4 L6751049-14 BE-DWB-15	Drinking Water Bubbler	65.7	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 1 L6751049-61 BE-CRS-63	Sink	63.5	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 13 L6751049-46 BE-CRS-48	Sink	55.9	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 15 L6751049-51 BE-DWB-53	Drinking Water Bubbler	50.4	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 14 L6751049-49 BE-DWB-51	Drinking Water Bubbler	44.5	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 7 L6751049-19 BE-CRS-20	Sink	42.9	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 5 L6751049-16 BE-DWB-17	Drinking Water Bubbler	37.1	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 3 L6751049-67 BE-DWB-69	Drinking Water Bubbler	36	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Outside Room 29 L6751049-2 BE-DWB-Left-2	Drinking Water Bubbler	34.6	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 19 L6751049-56 BE-CRS-58	Sink	32.9	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 16 L6751049-52 BE-CRS-54	Sink	32.5	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 6 L6751049-17 BE-CRS-18	Sink	30	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 7 L6751049-20 BE-DWB-21	Drinking Water Bubbler	29.7	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Kitchen L6751049-1 BE-KC-1	Sink	29.4	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 8 L6751049-35 BE-DWB-37	Drinking Water Bubbler	29.1	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Teachers' Lounge L6751049-12 BE-TL-13	Sink	28.1	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 2 L6751049-64 BE-CRS-66	Sink	25.5	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 30 L6751049-7 BE-CRS-8	Sink	24.2	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 20 L6751049-59 BE-CRS-61	Sink	23.5	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 1 L6751049-62 BE-DWB-64	Drinking Water Bubbler	23.2	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 18 L6751049-54 BE-CRS-56	Sink	23.1	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 16 L6751049-53 BE-DWB-55	Drinking Water Bubbler	23	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 18 L6751049-55 BE-DWB-57	Drinking Water Bubbler	22.5	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 9 L6751049-36 BE-CRS-38	Sink	22.1	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 10 L6751049-39 BE-CRS-41	Sink	21.2	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 13 L6751049-47 BE-DWB-49	Drinking Water Bubbler	20.5	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 25 L6751049-27 BE-DWB-29	Drinking Water Bubbler	19.6	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 25 L6751049-26 BE-CRS-28	Sink	19.5	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Outside Rm 29 L6751049-3 BE-DWB-Right-3	Drinking Water Bubbler	19	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 12 L6751049-45 BE-DWB-47	Drinking Water Bubbler	18.4	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 30 L6751049-8 BE-DWB-9	Drinking Water Bubbler	17.8	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 29 L6751049-5 BE-CRS-6	Sink	17.6	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.
Room 23 L6751049-22 BE-CRS-23	Sink	17.1	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 24 L6736103-24 BE-CRS-25	Sink	15.7	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation.

Sample Location Codes

KC = Kitchen Outlet, Cold
 CT= Cafeteria Outlet
 FP= Food Preparation Sink
 TL= Teacher Lounge Sink
 NS = Nurse's Office Sink
 EC = Home Economics Outlet, Cold
 DWB= Drinking Water Bubbler
 WC = Water Cooler (Chiller Unit)

IM = Ice Machine
 C = Clinic
 DW = Dish Washing Area
 CRS = Class Room Sink
 LS = Library Sink
 L = Library
 APO = Assistant Principal's Office
 BRS = Boiler Room Sink

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

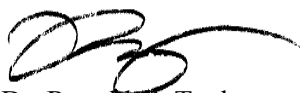
For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.willingboroschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Orlando L. Chandler at the Willingboro Facilities Department, 609-835-8786 Ext. 7501.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Yours in education,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'RT', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Dr. Ronald G. Taylor
Superintendent of Schools

WILLINGBORO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WILLINGBORO, NEW JERSEY 08046-2847



DR. RONALD G. TAYLOR
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

COUNTRY CLUB ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
440 BEVERLY-RANOCAS ROAD
TELEPHONE: (609) 835-8600 Ext. 1013
FAX: (609) 835-3880

-FLUSH RESULTS-

May 5, 2017

Dear Willingboro Family,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Willingboro School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead. McGinley Elementary is currently an inactive building but has been tested to determine the status of lead levels in the building.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Levitt Elementary will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Willingboro School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 55 samples taken, all but 15 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Willingboro School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location Sample ID/Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Kitchen L672562-3/L672562-4 L-FP-KC-2	Sink	510	1.4	Flush Policy Instituted.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Kitchen L672562-5/ L672562-6 L-FP-KC-3	Sink	250	2.1	Flush Policy Instituted.
Kitchen L672562-7/ L672562-8 L-FP-KC-4	Kettle	3400	1.3	Flush Policy Instituted
Kitchen L672562-9/ L672562-10 L-FP-KC-5	Kettle	190	2.1	Flush Policy Instituted
Kitchen L672562-17/ L672562-18 L-FP-KC-9	Sink	22	2.8	Flush Policy Instituted
Cafeteria L672562-30/ L6758648-1 L-CT-16	Sink	18	1.3	Flush Policy Instituted
Hallway Outside Cafeteria L672562-31/ L6758648-2 L-DWB-Right-17	Drinking Water Bubbler	44	5.5	Discontinue use. Adequate water is available for student use.
Hallway Outside Cafeteria L672562-32/ L6758648-3 L-DWB-Right-18	Drinking Water Bubbler	340	6.3	Discontinue use. Adequate water is available for student use.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Hallway After Nurses Office L6732562-37/ L6758648-4 L-DWB-Left-23	Drinking Water Bubbler	25	19.4	Discontinue use. Adequate water is available for student use.
Hallway After Nurses Office L6732562-38/ L6758648-5 L-DWB-Left-24	Drinking Water Bubbler	17	8.1	Discontinue use. Adequate water is available for student use.

Corrections to outlets previously reported, due to transposition errors.

Art Room G2 L6732562-44/ L6758648-7 L-CRS-Left-31	Sink	20	1.6	Post Sign "For Handwashing Only".
Art Room G2 L6732562-45/ L6758648-8 L-CRS-Right-32	Sink	28	4.6	Post Sign "For Handwashing Only".
Storage Room BTW G2+G3 L6732562-46/ L6758648-9 L-CRS-33	Sink	130	9.7	Post Sign "For Handwashing Only".
Room G3 L6732562-47/ L6758648-10 L-CRS-34	Sink	15	1.4	Post Sign "For Handwashing Only".
Room E3 L6732562-49/ L6758648-11 L-CRS-36	Sink	46	3	Post Sign "For Handwashing Only".

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Boys Locker Room L6732562-43/L-WC-30	Water Cooler	4.2	N/A	NO ACTION REQUIRED

Sample Location Codes

KC = Kitchen Outlet, Cold
CT= Cafeteria Outlet
FP= Food Preparation Sink
TL= Teacher Lounge Sink
NS = Nurse's Office Sink
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DWB= Drinking Water Bubbler
WC = Water Cooler (Chiller Unit)

IM = Ice Machine
C = Clinic
DW = Dish Washing Area
CRS = Class Room Sink
LS = Library Sink
L = Library
APO = Assistant Principal's Office
BRS = Boiler Room Sink

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.willingboroschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Orlando L. Chandler at the Willingboro Facilities Department, 609-835-8786 Ext. 7501.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Yours in education,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dr. Taylor', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Dr. Ronald G. Taylor
Superintendent of Schools

WILLINGBORO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WILLINGBORO, NEW JERSEY 08046-2847



DR. RONALD G. TAYLOR
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

COUNTRY CLUB ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
440 BEVERLY-RANOCAS ROAD
TELEPHONE: (609) 835-8600 Ext. 1013
FAX: (609) 835-3880

May 3, 2017

Dear Willingboro Public School,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Willingboro School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Stuart Elementary will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Willingboro School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 86 samples taken, all but 4 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Willingboro School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location Sample ID/Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 2 L6758650-17 SE-CRS-17	Sink	441	Flush test in progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation. Adequate water is available for Student use.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Library L6758650-57 SE-LS-57	Sink	4440	N/A	Post sign "For handwashing only".
Room 2 L675860-18 SE-DWB-18	Drinking Water Bubbler	129	Flush Test in Progress	Discontinue use. Flush test and begin remediation. Adequate water is available for Student use.
Kitchen L6758650-1 L6758650-88 (Flush) SE-FP-KC-Left-1	Sink	41.8	1.0	Institute Flushing Policy

Sample Location Codes

KC = Kitchen Outlet, Cold

CT= Cafeteria Outlet

FP= Food Preparation Sink

TL= Teacher Lounge Sink

NS = Nurse's Office Sink

EC = Home Economics Outlet, Cold

DWB= Drinking Water Bubbler

WC = Water Cooler (Chiller Unit)

IM = Ice Machine

C = Clinic

DW = Dish Washing Area

CRS = Class Room Sink

LS = Library Sink

L = Library

APO = Assistant Principal's Office

BRS = Boiler Room Sink

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of

materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.willingboroschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Orlando L. Chandler at the Willingboro Facilities Department, 609-835-8786 Ext. 7501.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Yours in education,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ron Taylor", with a large, stylized loop at the end.

Dr. Ronald G. Taylor
Superintendent of Schools

WILLINGBORO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WILLINGBORO, NEW JERSEY 08046-2847



DR. RONALD G. TAYLOR
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

COUNTRY CLUB ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
440 BEVERLY-RANOCAS ROAD
TELEPHONE: (609) 835-8600 Ext. 1013
FAX: (609) 835-3880

May 25, 2017

Dear Willingboro Family,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Willingboro School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the District Warehouse will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Willingboro School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 3 samples taken, 2 tested above the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Willingboro School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location Sample ID/Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action
Warehouse Storage WM-WC-1 L6778266-1	Water Cooler	18.4	No Flush Test	Discontinue use. Adequate water resource is available for consumption.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Outside of Bathrooms WM-WC-2 L6778266-2	Water Cooler	99.1	No Flush Test	Discontinue use. Adequate water resource is available for consumption.

Sample Location Codes

KC = Kitchen Outlet, Cold
 CT= Cafeteria Outlet
 FP= Food Preparation Sink
 TL= Teacher Lounge Sink
 NS = Nurse's Office Sink
 EC = Home Economics Outlet, Cold
 DWB= Drinking Water Bubbler
 WC = Water Cooler (Chiller Unit)

IM = Ice Machine
 C = Clinic
 DW = Dish Washing Area
 CRS = Class Room Sink
 LS = Library Sink
 L = Library
 APO = Assistant Principal's Office
 BRS = Boiler Room Sink

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

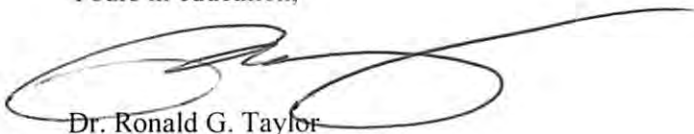
For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.willingboroschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Orlando L. Chandler at the Willingboro Facilities Department, 609-835-8786 Ext. 7501.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Yours in education,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dr. Taylor', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Dr. Ronald G. Taylor
Superintendent of Schools

WILLINGBORO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WILLINGBORO, NEW JERSEY 08046-2847



DR. RONALD G. TAYLOR
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FAX: (609) 835-3880

May 25, 2017

Dear Willingboro Family,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Willingboro School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, W. R. James Elementary will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Willingboro School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 65 samples taken, all but 8 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Willingboro School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location Sample ID/Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 23 L677266-22 WRJE-DWB-21	Drinking Water Bubbler	20.1	Flush test in progress	Discontinue use. Outlet will be taken out of service. Adequate water is available for Student use.

Sample Location Sample ID /Field ID	Source	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Second Draw Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 23 L677266-23 WJE-CRS-22	Sink	29.3	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 26 L677266-28 WJE-CRS-27	Sink	15.6	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 27 L677266-30 WRJE-CRS-29	Sink	20.7	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 16 L677266-50 WRJE-CRS-49	Sink	20.6	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Library L677266-54 WRJE-LS-53	Sink	26.0	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 18 L677266-55 WRJE-CRS-54	Sink	150	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.
Room 18 L677266-56 WRJE-IDS-55	Sink	54.8	Flush Test in Progress	Post sign "For handwashing only". Adequate water resources available for student use.

Sample Location Codes

KC = Kitchen Outlet, Cold
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DWB= Drinking Water Bubbler
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IM = Ice Machine
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BRS = Boiler Room Sink

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.willingboroschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Orlando L. Chandler at the Willingboro Facilities Department, 609-835-8786 Ext. 7501.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Yours in education,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Dr. Ronald G. Taylor
Superintendent of Schools



WOODBIDGE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT

PO Box 428, School St, Woodbridge, NJ 07095
(732) 602 8472

Robert Zega, Ed.D.
Superintendent of
Woodbridge Schools

June 20, 2016

Dear Parents and Guardians:

In response to the highly publicized lead contamination of water supplies in New Jersey public schools, the Woodbridge Township School District acted swiftly to test the water supplies. Although the NJ State government has suggested that they would eventually make funds available for districts to test their water, the Woodbridge Township Board of Education felt that it could not wait on such an important issue. This past spring the Board hired PARS Environmental, Inc. to sample our 433 sinks and water fountains in our schools.

All samples were collected following the USEPA First Draw sampling protocol. The First Draw sample collection occurred in the morning prior to the opening of school and before any water was drawn. The samples were submitted to International Asbestos Testing Laboratories (IATL) of Mount Laurel, NJ. IATL is a NJ Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) certified lab for lead in drinking water testing (#03863). All samples were analyzed using USEPA Method 200.8 for determination of trace elements in water by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). Chain of custody protocols were also followed.

We recently received the results of the tests. Most of our water sources were below the USEPA approved acceptable level of lead (15 micrograms per liter). We did have eight water sources that tested above the threshold:

1. Lafayette Estates – Room 18 Drinking Water Fountain: 20 micrograms per liter.
2. Oak Ridge Heights – Room 17 Drinking Water Fountain: 140 micrograms per liter.
3. Oak Ridge Heights – Room 23 Drinking Water Fountains: 62 micrograms per liter.
4. Colonia HS Field House – Food Preparation Sinks 1: 880 micrograms per liter.
5. Colonia HS Field House – Food Preparation Sinks 2: 42 micrograms per liter.
6. Woodbine Ave – Room A3 Drinking Water Fountain: 20 micrograms per liter.
7. JFK HS Field House – Kitchen Faucets 1: 480 micrograms per liter.
8. JFK HS Field House – Kitchen Faucets 3: 19 micrograms per liter.

Upon receiving these results, the district shut down each of these water sources immediately upon receiving the results. Filtration systems will be installed on these sources and the water will be retested. They will not open until we are certain that the water is safe.

If you have concerns that your child may have been exposed to lead, you can call your school nurse or the Woodbridge Health Department nursing division at 732-855-0600 ext 5012 for information on lead poisoning and testing for your child. You can also call my office to discuss any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "R. Zega", is written over a blue horizontal line.

Robert Zega, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools
Woodbridge Township School District
732.602. 8472
robert.zega@woodbridge.k12.nj.us

Dear Parents,

In April of 2016, the Woodcliff Lake Board of Education opted to test samples of the water in both Dorchester Elementary and Woodcliff Middle School for the presence of lead under the guidance of our environmental consultant and Park Ridge Water. Last April, we were happy to report that our test results (from all water samples) indicated our water was safe for consumption.

During the summer, we added water bottle filling stations in both schools. These stations provide filtered water. In addition, the filling stations are better for the environment, as they reduce the quantity of disposable water bottles being used.

Regardless, the well-being of our students is and remains our number one priority. This year, during our 2017 April recess, we contracted with an environmental consultant and conducted additional comprehensive water testing for our district.

Following the instructions and technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the school buildings within the Woodcliff Lake School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested ALL drinking water outlets. Of the additional 42 samples taken, all but two (2) tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). That means 40 of the 42 water outlets tested were safe and below the allowable number of 15 parts per billion.

The information below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l [ppb] for lead and their actual lead level. In addition, it outlines the immediate and remedial actions our school district will implement to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Location	Results µg/l [ppb]	Immediate Action	Remedial Action
WCMS Nurses Office (Main Sink)	44.6	POST SIGN DO NOT DRINK HAND WASH ONLY	Replace sink and all parts necessary to obtain lead-free water. (Then re-test.)
WCMS Nurses Office (Secondary Sink)	15.5	POST SIGN DO NOT DRINK HAND WASH ONLY	Replace sink and all parts necessary to obtain lead-free water. (Then re-test.)

Note: There is an Elkay bottle filling station outside of the Nurse's office.

Lead test results are available in our central office between the hours of 9:00 AM and 3:00 PM for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, school personnel,

and parents. This information can also be viewed on our website at www.woodcliff-lake.com under the Board of Education link. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Matthew Lynaugh, School Business Administrator, at the Woodcliff Lake Board of Education office.

Additional Information

Health Effects of Lead:

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At very high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water:

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning may contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water:

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your healthcare providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Please do not hesitate to reach out if you have any additional questions or concerns regarding this matter.

Thank you,

Lauren Barbelet, Superintendent
Woodcliff Lake Schools